DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 213 655 SO 013 960

AUTHOR Jones, Paula; Bourne, Fay
TITLE Ghana. Part One-Class Materials. Development Studies No. 1, Third Impression.
PUB DATE 81
NOTE 161p.; Financial support for this project was provided by the Development Education fund of the Ministry of Overseas Development. Some maps, charts and reprints on pages 110-121 may not reproduce clearly from EDRS due to small and broken print type throughout original document.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *African Culture; *African History; *Area Studies; Higher Education; Primary Sources; Reading Materials; Resource Materials; Secondary Education
IDENTIFIERS *Ghana

ABSTRACT

Background readings and classroom materials dealing with Ghana for use with secondary and college students are provided in this publication. The major historical, social, geographical, and political aspects which have contributed to the present day development of Ghana are examined. The background readings for teachers which comprise section one discuss history, the people, physical geography, farming, forestry, mining, industries, and the distribution and welfare of the population. Section two, which comprises the bulk of the publication, contains reading selections for students. Many maps, charts, and illustrations are included. Some primary sources, mostly newspaper clippings, are included. Students read about many topics including the growth of Ashanti power, the coming of Christianity, the rise of nationalism, old Ghanian music, mean temperature and rainfall, cocoa production, and the Volta River project. The publication also lists several books about Ghana or about development that can be used by students. (Author/RM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED213655

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
✓ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Paula Jones
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES - NO 1

GHANA

Part One - Class Materials

Prepared by

Paula Jones, BA MSc
Senior Lecturer in Geography, Nene College

and

Fay Bourne, Cert.Ed.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Third Impression 1981

SP013960

Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton, NN2 7AL.

Preface

This is the first of an Occasional Series of Resource Packages to be used as a source of information for teachers and as a basis for the planning of exercises in the classroom. The packages are designed to take a multi-disciplinary approach to Development Studies and provide an integrated assemblage of material derived from primary and secondary sources.

Development Studies considers change and growth in all parts of the world and focuses on problems of understanding the processes of underdevelopment and development. Study of these changes which are social, cultural and economic, political and geographical, should help to provide a clearer view of other people's cultures and contribute towards an education for international understanding.

There is a great need at the present time for teaching materials on Development Education and Nene College and Northamptonshire teachers are involved in projects which are being funded by the Development Education Fund of the Ministry of Overseas Development. Further copies of this pack and information about these projects may be obtained by interested groups and individuals upon request.

March 1979

The Ghana Census 1970 has now become available and accordingly some of the population figures have been updated.

Paula Jones
Nene College
Moulton Park
Northampton NN2 7AL

March 1981

Acknowledgements

Grateful acknowledgement is made for Financial support from the Manpower Services Commission, Northamptonshire County Council and to the Extra Mural Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, who provided funding for Workshop Projects through the Development Education Fund of the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Thanks also to Pauline Copeman, Norman Lake, Michael Simpson, Brian Stevens and Richard Tames who contributed sections to the Pack, and to Eva Davison who lent materials and spent a great deal of time making tape recordings of her impressions of Ghana. Particular thanks to the staff of the Extra Mural Department of the School of Oriental and African Studies and to Jackie Eustace for advice and help on sources and information, and the Northamptonshire Teachers who attended the In-service course on Ghana in 1978 at Nene College.

We are also grateful to Claire Matthews, Maria Palmer and Charles Thrussell for their lively illustrations, and to Janet Carter who typed the manuscript.

Cover picture - An Ashanti Chief's stool, symbol of tribal authority

Copyright © Paula Jones 1979

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the Copyright owner.

Contents

		Page
List of Maps		iii
List of Tables		iv
List of Diagrams and Illustrations		v
Section		
	Introduction - The Ghana Pack	1
A.1.	Contemporary Ghana - Section A	3
	Section B - History	3
	Section C - The People	4
	Section D - The Physical Geography	5
	Section E - Farming	6
	Section F - Forestry	7
	Section G - Mining	7
	Section H - Industries	8
	Section J - Distribution of Population	8
	Section K - Welfare of the Population	9
	Class Materials	
B.1.	The Population of Ghana	24
B.2.	Growth of Ashanti Power	25
B.3.	The Ashanti Town of Kumasi	29
B.4.	The Asantehene's Palace	33
B.5.	Kumasi in 1970	35
B.6.	The Coming of Christianity	38
B.7.	Education in Ghana	40
B.8.	British Influence in the Nineteenth Century	44
B.9.	The Rise of Nationalism	47
C.1.	G.N.P. and Population (1975) with Growth Rates in Selected Countries	50
C.2.	Houses in Ghana	51
C.3.	A Ghanaian Folk Tale	53
C.4.	Some Old Ghanaian Music	54
D.1.	Mean Temperature and Rainfall	57
D.2.	A Journey through Ghana	59
D.3.	Map of Accra	66
D.4.	Death and Invaliding Rates	67

E.1.	The Cycle of Human Activities on a Cocoa Farm	68
E.2.	Ashanti Villages	69
E.3.	An Ashanti Village	70
E.4.	Farmers' Implements	71
E.5.	Crops	73
E.6.	Cocoa Production	78
E.7.	Cotton Yield	79
E.8.	Principal Imports and Exports	80
E.9.	The Problem of Under-development	81
G.1.	Gold Mining in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries	82
H.1.	The Volta River Project	84
H.2.	Persons engaged in Earning Employment	89
H.3.	Map of Tema	90
J.1.	Trypanosomiasis - the disease carried by Tsetse fly	91
J.2.	Ghana - Population Growth	92
J.3.	Population of Main Towns	96
J.4.	Foreign Africans in Ghana in 1960	98
J.5.	Campaign to grow more foods	99
K.1.	Friedmann's Core-Periphery Model of a Developing Country	100
K.2.	Population and Increasing Urban Primacy	102
K.3.	Areas in which students prefer to live and desirable areas for Government Jobs	104
K.4.	Rostow's Development Model	106
K.5.	Model of a Dual Economy	107
K.6.	Read all about it: Development in the "Dailies"	108
K.7.	A Sociology model of Development	122
K.8.	Kwame Nkrumah	123
K.9.	Ghana - Political Divisions and Natural Factors	131
K.10.	Ghana's New Military Ruler, The Times, July 6th 1978	132

6

Maps

	Page
Map 1 - Relief	10
Map 2 - Some Major Ghanaian Tribes	11
Map 3 - Ancient Kingdoms of West Africa	12
Map 4 - European Interest in Ghana	13
Map 5 - Ghana in the Nineteenth Century	14
Map 6 - Physical Regions	15
Map 7 - Mean Annual Rainfall	16
Map 8 - Ecological Zones	17
Map 9 - Chief Cocoa Producing Areas and Railways	18
Map 10 - Minerals	19
Map 11 - Distribution of Population	20
Map 12 - Population of Main Towns in 1921	21
Map 13 - Population of Main Towns in 1960	22
Map 14 - Ghana - Major Transport Routes	23
Map of Ashanti Power 1630-1697	25
Map of Ashanti Power 1697-1731	25
Map of Ashanti Power 1731-1807	26
Map of Ashanti Wars 1807-1831	26
Map of Ashanti Wars 1863-1874	27
Map of Kumasi, by T.E.Bowdich, 1817	29
Map of Kumasi, 1971	36
Map of Traditional Rural House Types	52
Map of Journey through Ghana	64
Map of Accra	66
Map of Ashanti Villages	69
Map of an Ashanti Village	70
Map of Gold Mining in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century	82
Map of the Volta River Scheme	86
Map of Tema	90
Map of Foreign Africans in Ghana in 1960	98
Map of Friedmann's Core-Periphery Model of Ghana	101
Map of Areas in which Ghanaian University Students prefer to live	104
Map of Students ideas of the most desirable areas for Government jobs	105
Map of Ex-British Colonies	123
Map of Nkrumah's Pan-African Policies	130
Map of Ghana - Political Divisions and Natural Factors	131

List of Tables

	Page
G.N.P. and Population (1975) with Growth Rates in Selected Countries	50
Mean Temperature and Rainfall	57
Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperatures	57
Death and Invaliding Rates	67
Cocoa Production	78
Spot Price of Ghana Cocoa in London Market	78
Cotton Yield	79
Principal Imports	80
Principal Exports	80
Roads and Vehicles	81
Persons engaged in earning Employment : 1966 and 1970	89
Ghana Employment Structure 1960 and 1970	89
Population of Ghana, 1901-1970	93
Population by Regions in 1970	93
Population by Age and Sex in 1960 and 1970	94
Tribal Groups in 1960	94
Population by Religion in 1960	94
Population of Main Towns 1921-70	96
Persons living in Towns with Populations over 10,000 1921-60	102
Population of core areas and urban agglomerations in Ghana	102
Increasing Urban Primacy	103

List of Diagrams and Illustrations

	Page
The Ghanaian Family System	4
Osei Tutu's Family Tree	28
Hare, Tortoise and Spider, Kwaku Ananse	43
Ashanti Gold Weights	45
Black Star Square, Accra - The Arch	49
Ashanti Courtyard House	51
Northern Compound	51
A Mammy Lorry	58
The Annual Cycle of Human Activities on a Cocoa Farm	68
Cocoa Hook and Hoe	71
Machete and Cutlass	72
Cassava plant, Cassava and White Yam	73
Maize, Millet, Sorghum and Sugar Cane	74
Banana Tree	75
Paw Paw and Pineapple	76
Coconut Tree	77
The Problem of Under-development	81
Trypanosomiasis - the disease carried by Tsetse fly	91
Graph of Population Growth	92
Graph of Population of Ghana - 1960 and 1970	95
Graph of Ghana Town size - 1960 and 1970	97
Friedmann's Core-Periphery Model of a Developing Country	100
Model of a Dual Economy	107
Kwame Nkrumah	123

Introduction - The Ghana Pack

The Pack consists of:-

PART ONE

I Contemporary Ghana

A basic core of material which provides with the maps a summary of the main features of Contemporary Ghana and endeavours to show the major historical, social, geographical and political aspects which have contributed to its present day development.

II Maps 1-14

These summarise the major aspects covered.

III Class Materials

These expand the points raised in sections B to K of the basic core 'Contemporary Ghana'. They are numbered and arranged with reference letters which refer to the appropriate sections.

PART TWO

IV Suggestions for using the Pack

This works through the sections and suggests ways in which the Class Materials might be used. Teachers may wish to use only one or two sections of the pack, but it is hoped that the material provided should be useful for classes of different ages and ability levels.

V Teachers Aids

These consist of Transparencies of Maps 1 to 14 and a Set of Documents. There are also Sets of Slides and a Tape which are designed for the Pack. Listed under Teachers Aids are Films and Film-strips which should be easily obtainable from Teachers Centres, or which are relatively inexpensive. These help to illustrate the Pack but it can easily be used without them.

Other Materials

Several books about Ghana or about Development were found to be so useful and so cheap that it was decided that rather than summarise them in the Pack, they should be used in conjunction with it. These are:-

Krempah, D.E.K. Life in Ghana : pub Commonwealth Institute,
Kensington High St,
London W86 NQ

Development Studies : A Handbook for Teachers 1977 Price 50p
pub Extra Mural Dept.,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
London University, Malet St, WC1E7HP

Development Puzzle : 6th Edition 1979.
pub CWDE,
128 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9SH

Darko, S.Asamoah — A Visual Geography of Ghana 1973
pub Evans Bros Ltd.

Opoku. A.A. — Festivals of Ghana 1970
pub Ghana Publishing Corporation and obtainable from the Commonwealth Institute.

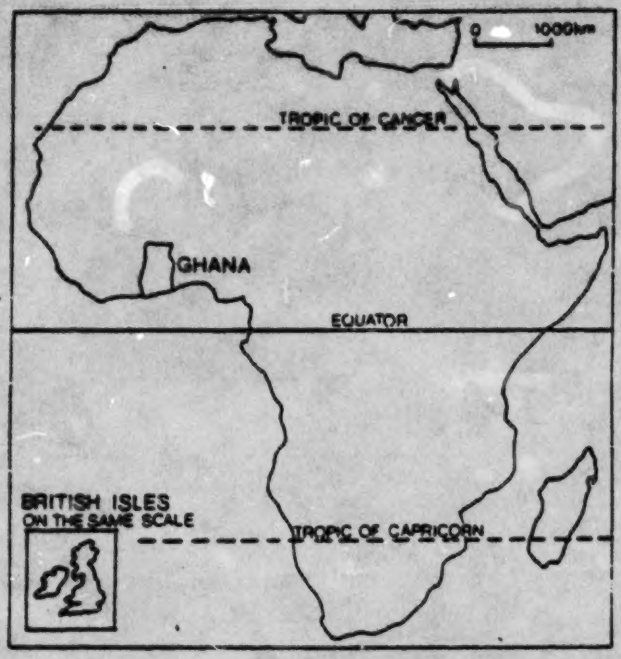
Taylor, Neil and Richardson Robin — Living with the Land - Ghana as a case study 1979
pub CWDE

Several of the above books include reading lists and suggestions for resources which are very comprehensive.

Contemporary Ghana

Section A

Ghana is a country with an area of 239,000 sq.km. and a population in 1970 of 8,500,000. (UK area : 244,000 sq.km. population 1971 : 55m). It is one of the more developed countries on the West Coast of Africa having ceased to be a British Colony in 1957, when it changed its name from the Gold Coast.



Section B

History

The Ghanaian people are thought to have originated further North, possibly from close to the Sahara Desert where there had been an ancient kingdom called Ghana. There are more than fifty tribes with different languages and customs, the most important of these tribes are marked on Map 2.

The people of this area traded their gold, ivory, salt and slaves first with the Arabs across the Sahara and later with the Portuguese along the coast. The rich military kingdoms of what is now Ghana continued to trade with Europeans on the coast after the abolition of slavery and it was not until 1896 that the interior of the country was conquered by the British during the last Ashanti war. Soon after this many of the farmers in the southern forest areas started to grow and sell cocoa to European merchants and the area became the most important cocoa growing region in the world.

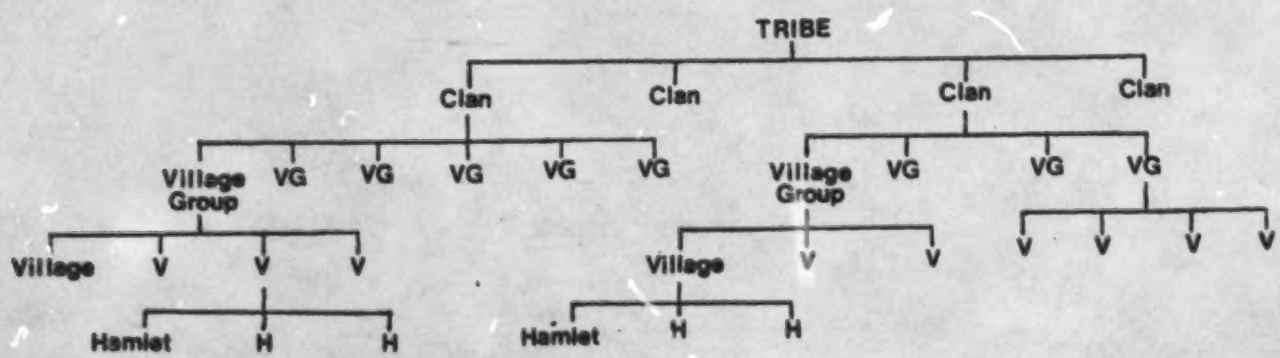
The Gold Coast became one of the richest of the British Colonies and from 1916 it was governed by an appointed legislative council of European administrators with three Chiefs and three educated Africans. From 1920 onwards, more and more Africans were being educated and a strong independence movement was created which became very popular with a large number of the cocoa farmers. There was growing dissatisfaction with the control of the cocoa trade by foreign buyers and with the lack of Africans in the administration of the country. After thousands of Ghanaians volunteered to fight for the Allies in the West Africa Frontier Force during the Second World War (1939-45) the British Government accepted the policy of eventual self-rule. In 1952 the Gold

Coast had its first elected Parliament and in 1957 it was the first British colony to become independent taking the name of Ghana. The first president was Kwame Nkrumah.

Section C The People

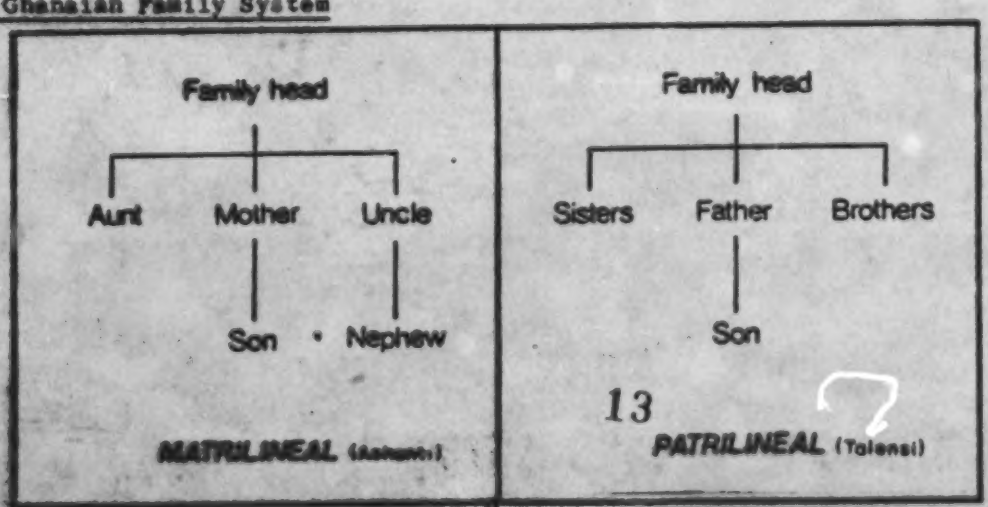
Ghana is one of the most developed countries on the West Coast of Africa, but its people are relatively poor by world standards. Most of the people depend on farming for a living and only about 17% of the population in 1960 lived in towns over 10,000.

Ghanaian people are very attached to the land and even when they live in towns they regard home as the village from which their family came. The village usually consists of a number of closely related families who claim to have descended from a common ancestor, whose name is given to the village. Each village and its land was originally owned by a village group which is part of a clan and this in turn is part of a tribe. The clan is ruled by a chief, who is in turn ruled by the tribal chief.



The village elders used to decide the piece of land that a farmer could use, and every member of the family had duties to perform in return for which he or she was helped by the rest. The village and family are thus most important to any Ghanaian, as it is to them they turn in times of trouble or illness for help, or with whom they celebrate important occasions. No Ghanaian would refuse to help a member of his village when asked to do so.

The Ghanaian Family System



Section D — The Physical Geography

Relief

Map 1 shows the relief of Ghana and Map 3 divides it into six major regions.

(a) The South West Lowlands

The lowlands lie below 300 metres and consist of ridges and wide flat-bottomed valleys which run in a SW-NE direction away from the coast. The ridges are often thickly capped with laterite and reach the coast as rocky headlands, whilst the sandy bays are fringed with lagoons.

(b) The Coast Plain

These are gently undulating clay plains, with occasional low hills or inselbergs.

(c) The Togo-Akwapim Hills

These hills are made of very ancient rocks which have been worn down to heights mainly between 300-450 metres and form dissected hill cones running SW-NE.

(d) The Ashanti-Kwahu Uplands

These wide uplands form a scarp which overlooks the South West Lowlands and rises to 600 metres. The hills to the north and east of the scarp are gently undulating and form the rim of the Volta Basin.

(e) The Volta Basin

This is a high syncline made up of ancient sandstones which occupies nearly half of the area of Ghana. The basin is below 200 metres and is surrounded by a highland rim. The sandstones weather to poor infertile soils and are drained by the Volta Lake.

(f) The Northern High Plains

These high plains are developed from ancient hard rocks and are broken by flat-topped granite inselbergs.

Climate

Map 4 shows the rainfall and Table D-1 gives some climatic figures for Ghana. The rainiest parts are mainly in the south west and also on the hills and upland regions. The north of the country has a long dry season and suffers from high average daily temperatures (over 30 C) and the wet season is variable both in length and rainfall amounts. The Coast Plains are the driest areas on the West Africa coast having an average annual rainfall of less than 990 mm (35 in).

North of latitude 8 N there are two seasons:-
(1) the dry season (November - April)
(2) the wet season (May - October)

South of latitude 8 N the rainy season is broken by a short drought which results in four seasons:-
(1) the long dry season (November - April)
(2) the first or long rainy season (May - July)
(3) the short dry season (late July - August)
(4) the short rainy season (May - October)

Vegetation

Map 5 shows the ecological zones of Ghana. This map shows the vegetation which occurs where the population is not dense enough to have cleared the land of its natural cover. However, true high rain forest is limited to forest reserves and large areas of the moist deciduous forest have been partly cleared to plant cocoa trees and grow crops. Some areas have been cleared so frequently that few large trees remain, and cultivated patches are separated by grassy areas with small bushes and trees.

The coastal savanna of the Coast Plains is exceptionally dry and supports boabab and other trees which are more characteristic of the North as well as extensive areas of coconut palms. The tree savannas of the northern interior (sometimes known as Guinea savannas) have been considerably altered by man, especially by the effect of annual burning of the bush. The savannas are tall grass areas with numerous trees, most of which are fire resistant, interspersed with patches of cultivation and fields which are reverting to the bush. Dense ribbons of forest are found close to rivers and water courses.

Section K Farming

Like many African countries most people in Ghana work on the land, growing their own food and cash crops and living in small villages. The villages are connected by paths through the forest or bush and by rough dirt roads. Farmers travel on foot to their fields and the crops have to be carried on their heads to the villages and to the major roads where they can be taken by lorry to a local market.

Most farmers have no machinery and all the work on the farm has to be done by hand using simple hoes and machetes. Farming is a family activity, the men clearing the land and growing the crops such as cocoa and the women and children growing many of the food crops and helping with the weeding and harvesting.

In the past the land was owned by the whole village, and each man was given small pieces of land to farm for two or three years. When the land became overrun by weeds or exhausted he abandoned it and cleared a fresh piece. This form of farming known as shifting cultivation often involved the movement of the whole village and is now only to be found in sparsely populated areas of Ghana. Where populations are more dense this has changed into bush-fallowing, where the village is permanent and fields are regularly farmed, and then rested or fallowed for several years before they are cropped again.

Especially in the cocoa areas many Ghanaian farmers now own their land, the cocoa plots are permanent and food crops are farmed on the bush-fallowing system. Some of the crops are grown for sale and some to provide food for the family. Fields are usually small and a number of crops are grown at the same time, so that the ground is protected by a dense layer of vegetation and crops are harvested at different times. When the fields are fallow, grass, weeds, shrubs and trees are allowed to grow up, so that farming areas often appear to be covered with patchy woodland or savanna.

Food Crops

The most important food crops are cassava, yams, cocoyams, maize and plantains, all of which are grown in the forest regions of the south and west of Ghana where rainfall is over 1270 mm (50 in) a year. Yams are important in the north of Ashanti, and also in the Togo-Akwapim hills where they are grown for sale in Kumasi and Accra. The coast plains are too dry for most crops except cassava, and coconuts are grown on the coastal sands. The dry grass of the coast plains supports large numbers of short horn cattle and they produce meat and milk for sale in Accra.

The northern parts of Ghana are tsetse free and large numbers of Zebu cattle are kept, and some are walked south to the markets in the towns of the south. Farming in the north with its long dry season is poor, and the area suffers from serious droughts (as in 1977). Yams, cassava, millet and guinea corn are grown by shifting cultivation. Irrigated rice and sugar cane are now being grown on the south of the Volta Basin and on the Accra Plains.

As well as the major crops mentioned numerous varieties of beans, cowpeas, peppers, okras and other vegetables and many tropical fruits are grown. Poultry and goats are kept by Ghanaian women to provide meat for special occasions.

Cash Crops

Cocoa is Ghana's most important export and usually accounts for 60% of the value of her total exports. In spite of the fact that Ghana is largely an agricultural country no other crop is exported in large amounts, and Ghana has to import some foodstuffs, particularly convenience foods, for sale in the towns.

Cotton - the Government plans to make Ghana self sufficient in cotton in the 1980's. The Cotton Development Board started in 1968 and buys cotton from local farmers. Areas growing cotton are mainly in the North.

Section F Forestry

The forests of the south west provide the main source of timber both for export and for local use. Mahogany, Sapele and Iroko are exported as logs through Takoradi, but increasing amounts of sawn logs and plywood are exported. Samreboi is one of the largest plywood factories in West Africa. Timber is also very important as a building material (Wawa is a local soft-wood) and is collected all over Ghana for use as a cooking fuel and for chewing sticks used for teeth cleaning.

Section G Mining

This part of West Africa has long been famous for the production of minerals especially gold and Map 10 shows the location of the main mining areas.

Gold is mined mainly by large companies in deep mines, some reaching 2000' below the surface. The gold ores are particularly rich and the gold is purified for export as bullion. There are still some gold deposits close to the surface and these are mined by dredging

in the river valleys, or by open-cast methods. However most of the river bed deposits have been worked out.

Diamonds in the Birim Valley are mined by large companies using large dredgers to work the gravel deposits at Oda, Kade and Akwatia. In the Bonsa Valley individual miners and their families wash the gravels in calabashes to find diamonds. Most of the diamonds are small and used for industrial purposes.

Manganese Ghana is the third largest producer in the world, and manganese is exported for use mainly in the steel industry. The open-cast mines are at Nsuta where the ore is washed and graded.

Bauxite Ghana has very large deposits of bauxite, the ore from which aluminium is produced. Ore from near Awaso is exported. It is hoped that eventually the aluminium works at Tema will use local bauxite, but so far this has proved too expensive and foreign processed alumina is imported to Tema for the Valco factory.

Section H Industries

In 1957 the new government planned an ambitious programme of industrialisation for Ghana, and this was based on the production of large amounts of HEP from the Volta River Dam (completed in 1966) the production of aluminium which planned to use local bauxite and large new industrial estates in the Accra-Tema area. Tema, a new port, was completed in 1961.

Like many developing countries Ghana aimed first to process its own local raw materials and to develop industries which substituted home produced consumer goods for imported goods. Most of these industries are in the Accra-Tema area and in Kumasi. The map of Tema marks some of them. Although the industries have increased very rapidly they still only contribute about 25% to the G.N.P. of Ghana. In 1969, out of about 4 million adults in Ghana, only 53,000 were working in industry.

In spite of the aim to make Ghana less dependent on foreign markets, the country still gets over half its income from the one product, cocoa, and has to import large quantities of manufactured goods and processed foods from abroad. The country has to pay high prices for the imported goods and they are usually much too expensive for most people to afford.

Section J Distribution of Population

Map 11 shows the distribution of population in Ghana. Generally speaking the densest population is in the southern part of the country, which is the most developed economically. An area in the extreme north around Bolgatanga, where poor farming supports a dense population, often suffers from very severe famines if the rains are poor.

In recent years growing numbers of Ghanaians have been migrating from the rural areas of the north to the south, and from rural areas into the towns, especially Accra-Tema and Kumasi. In 1970 29% of the population were living in urban areas.

Welfare of the Population

As in many developing countries the variation between the rich and poor areas of the country are much greater than in the United Kingdom. In northern Ghana some people grow and produce almost everything for themselves and they are almost cut off from the outside world, whilst in Accra there are luxury shops, cinemas and restaurants and all the requirements of modern life. It is in Accra-Tema and Kumasi that most of the factories, government offices and hospitals are to be found, and each year these areas attract more money and people.

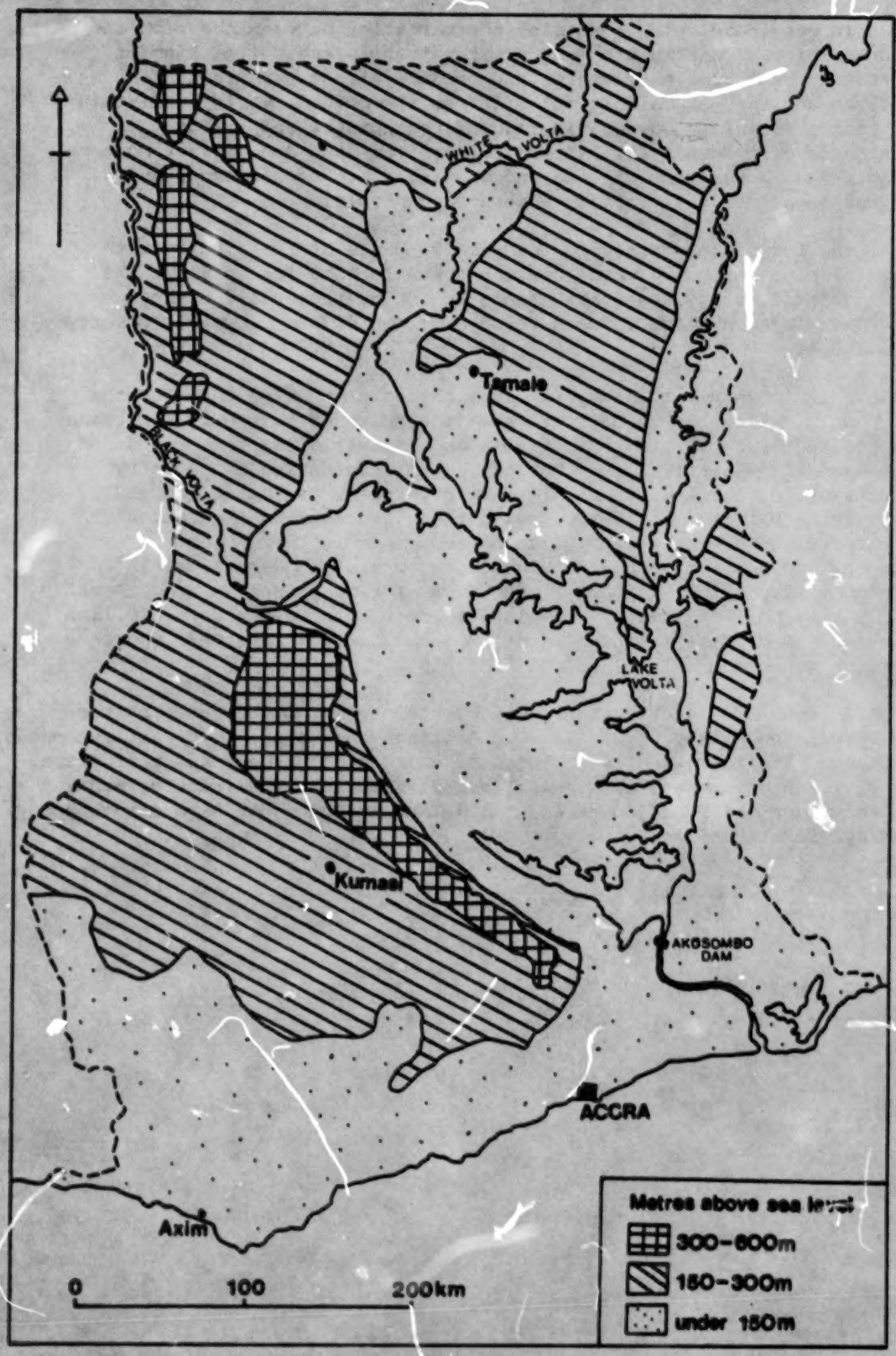
As the towns grow richer so the poorest parts of the country get poorer. The young people move into the towns looking for work but the factories, offices and shops are unable to employ them all, so they become unemployed and the towns develop problems of unemployment, poverty and violence.

Ghanaian governments have each in turn hoped to bring Ghana to the point when it will grow steadily richer (the point of take-off). Nkrumah hoped to do this with his Volta Scheme and industrialisation programmes but he was deposed in 1966, because his plans were making the country bankrupt. After three years of military government Dr. Busia was elected Prime Minister in 1969 to solve these problems but he failed and was overthrown by the army which seized power in 1972. General Acheampong hoped to solve the problems with 'Operation Feed Yourself' and Union Government. On 6 July 1978 he was forced to resign and General Akuffo became head of state, with plans to return the country to civilian government. Inflation was running at 150% and there were severe shortages of foreign goods and bribery among officials.

On 4 June 1979 General Akuffo was overthrown by another coup by the armed forces and Flight Lieutenant J.J.Rawlings took over. General Acheampong and General Akuffo were both executed on charges of bribery and corruption, and a civilian government took power in September 1979. Ghana's government still faces serious food shortages, inflation, and does not have enough money to pay for foreign goods.

Map 1

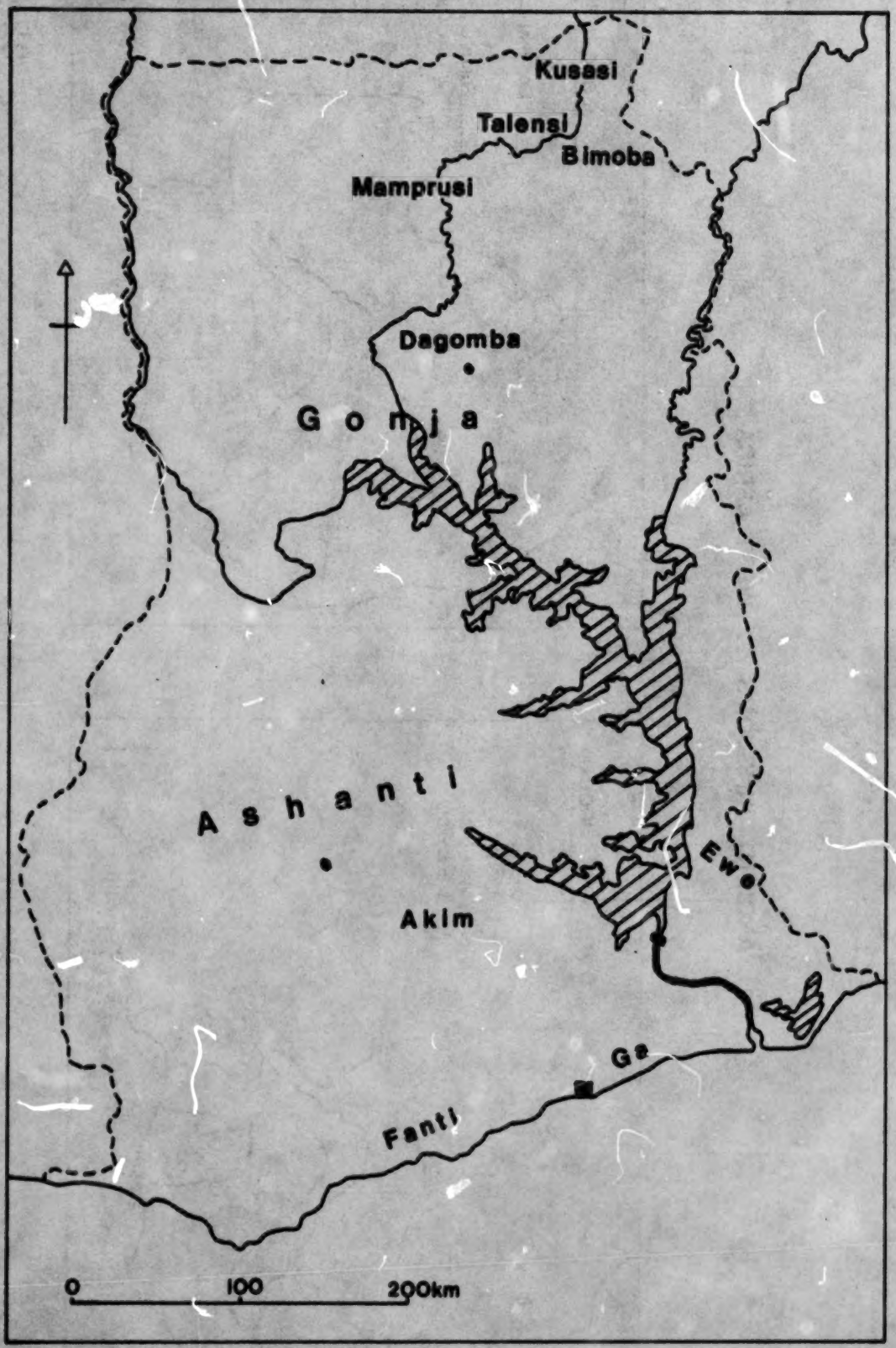
RELIEF



10

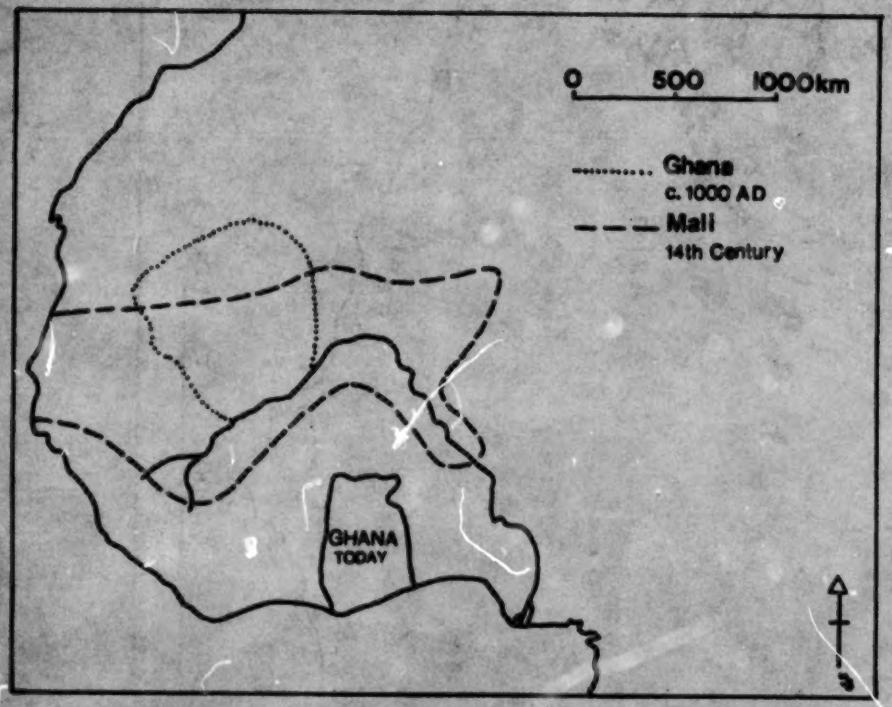
Map 2

Some Major Ghanaian Tribes



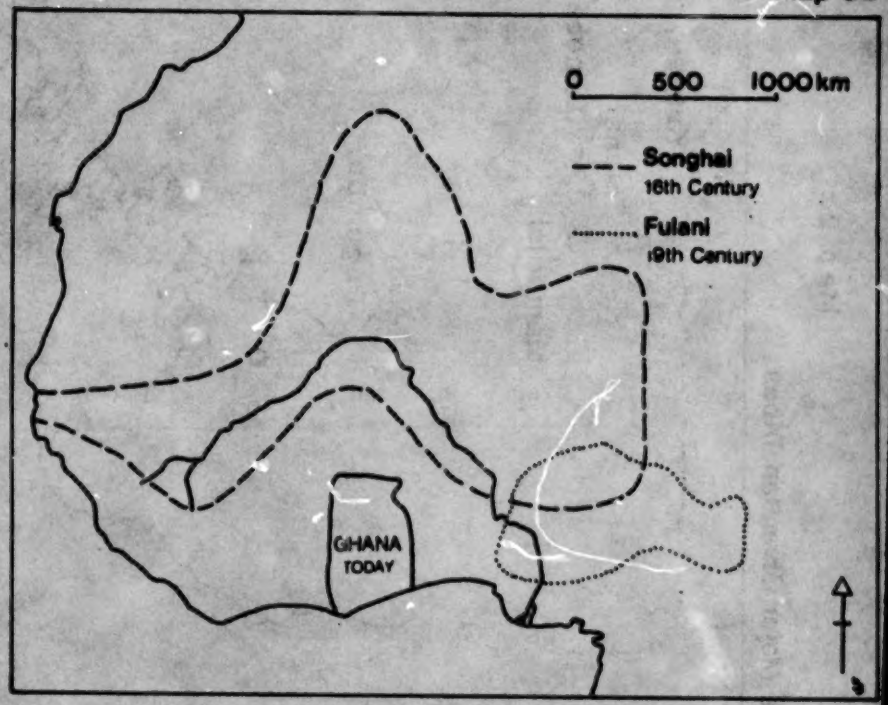
ANCIENT KINGDOMS OF WEST AFRICA

Map 3a



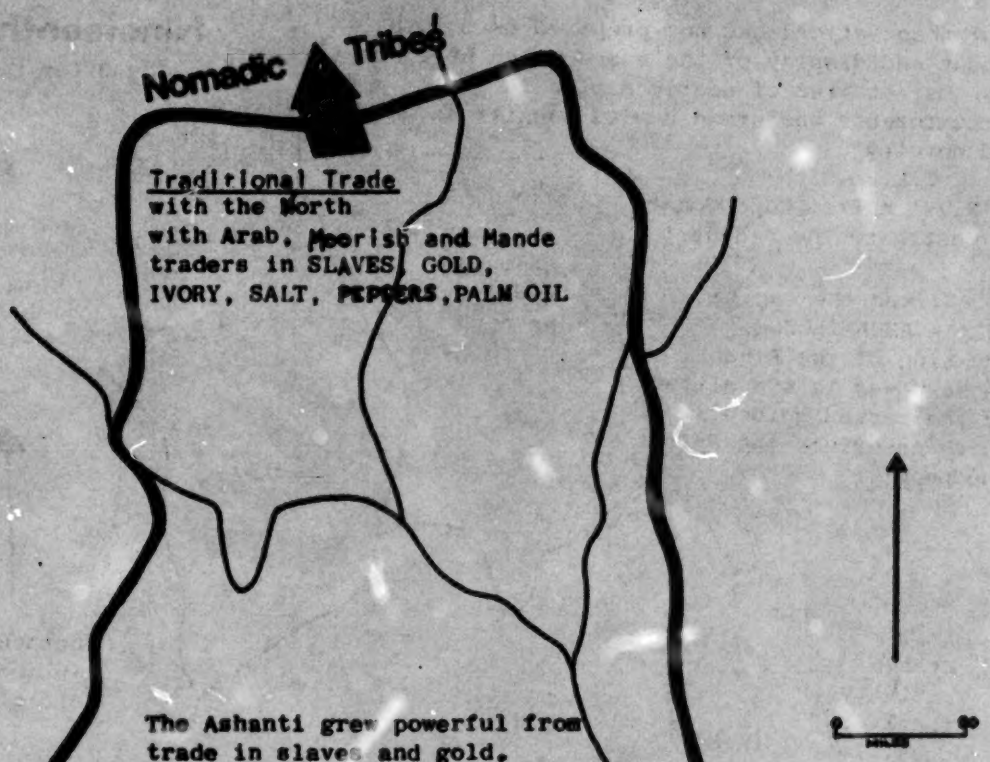
21

Map 3b



22

European Interest in Ghana by BRIAN STEPHENS



The Gold Coast became known as ' The White man's Grave' because of malaria and yellow fever.

Built by Royal African Company

JAMES CASTLE

CHRISTIANBOURG CASTLE

Danish Fort (also French, Swedish & Prussian Forts)

ELMINA

CAPE COAST CASTLE

1662 first British Fort but seized by Dutch.

1471 Portuguese landed and named the Gold Coast
1482 Don D'Azambuya built Fort Elmina
1595-1642 Dutch seized all Portuguese Forts

The Portuguese introduced oranges, limes, grapefruit, rice and sugar cane from the Far East, also maize cassava, pineapples from America.

The Slave Trade
developed in the 16th C. as Europeans settled in the Americas, killed off the American Indians and imported slaves for plantation labour -sugar in the West Indies, Tobacco and Cotton in the Southern U.S.A.

23

Britain abolished the Slave Trade 1807.

ruled over a large Empire, with a powerful army, a regulated gold currency, a luxurious court, a hierarchy of officials, and extensive trade in gold and ivory, salt and to the north, slaves.

MAP 5

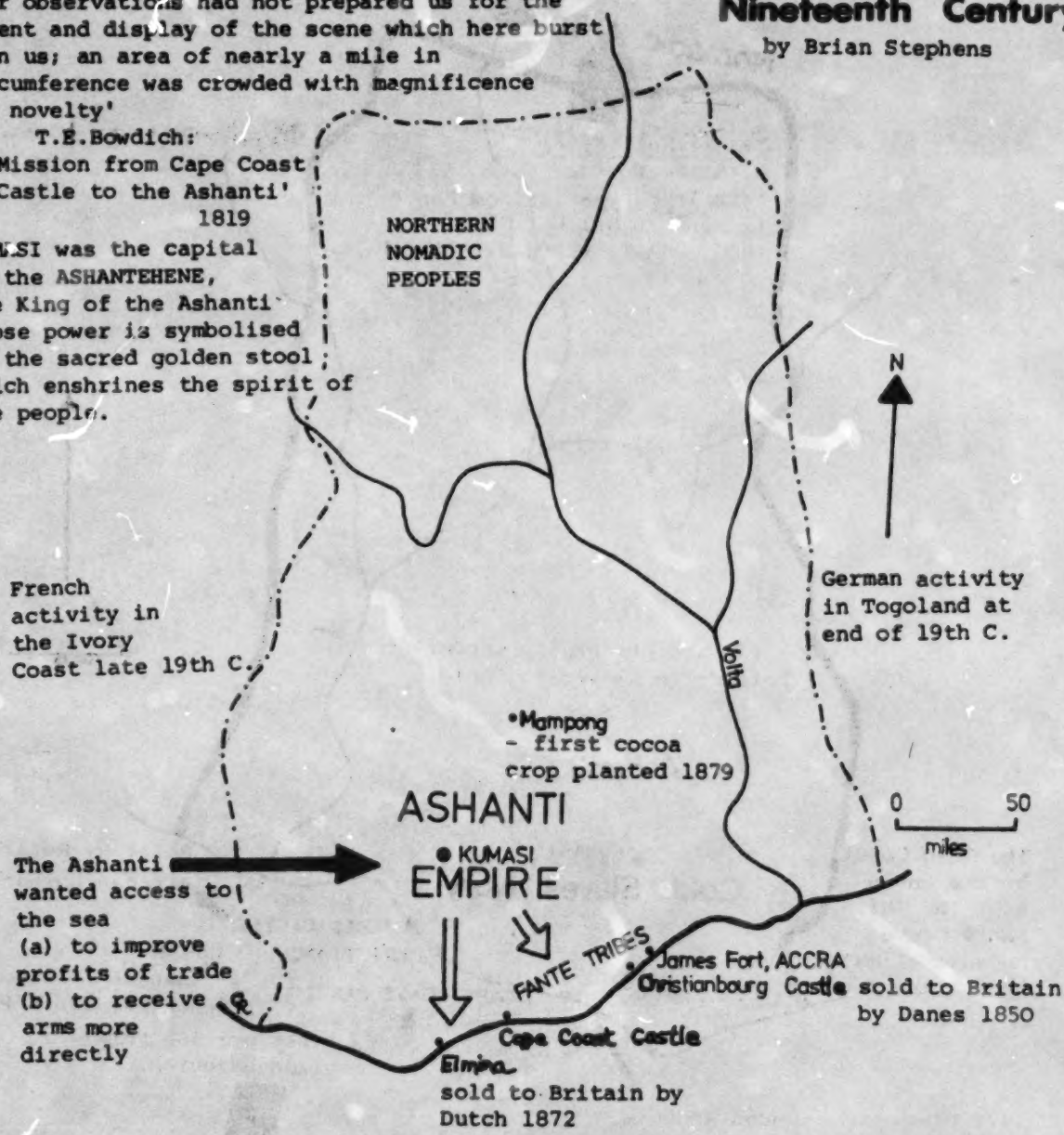
Ghana in the Nineteenth Century

by Brian Stephens

'Our observations had not prepared us for the extent and display of the scene which here burst upon us; an area of nearly a mile in circumference was crowded with magnificence and novelty'

T.E.Bowdich:
'Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Ashanti'
1819

KUMASI was the capital of the ASHANTEHENE, the King of the Ashanti whose power is symbolised by the sacred golden stool which enshrines the spirit of the people.



BRITISH INVOLVEMENT:

The ending of the Slave Trade 1807

Phase 1 : decline of trading interest - possibility of withdrawal

reduced European interest in the Gold Coast
- The British Government took over the protection of the Royal African Company's forts in 1821

Phase 2 : involvement in tribal situation

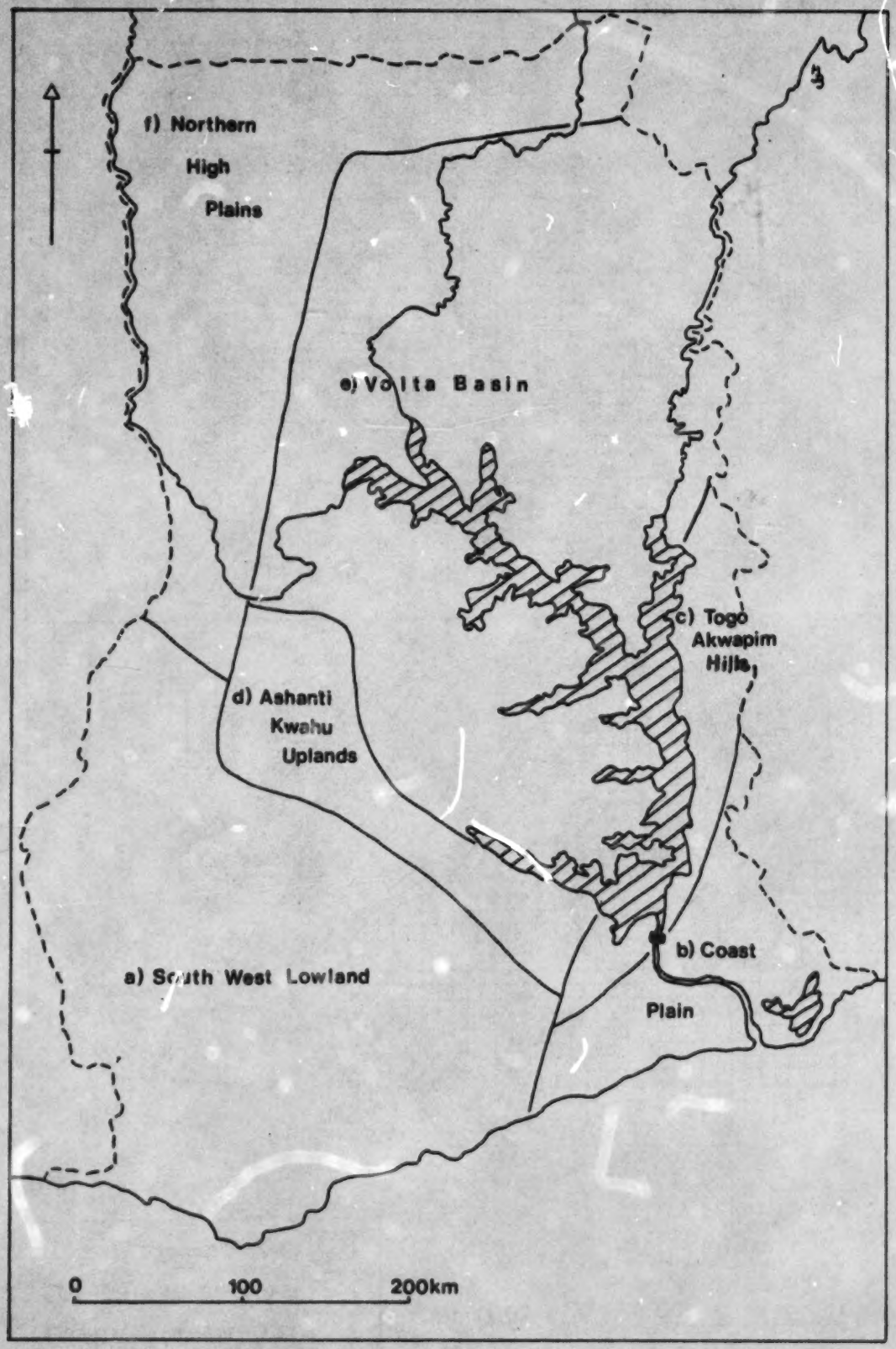
- Protection of the friendly coastal Fante led to the first Ashanti War 1823. Governor Maclean's benevolent regime I.

Phase 3 : renewal of Imperialism.
- new economic bases - timber, bauxite, cocoa, palm oil.

- Gold Coast Protectorate set up 1874 and Sir Garnett Welseley led a punitive expedition to Kumasi. Another expedition took place in 1896 and soon after a Protectorate was established over the Ashanti and in 1897 over the Northern Territories. A united Gold Coast administration was set up in 1902.

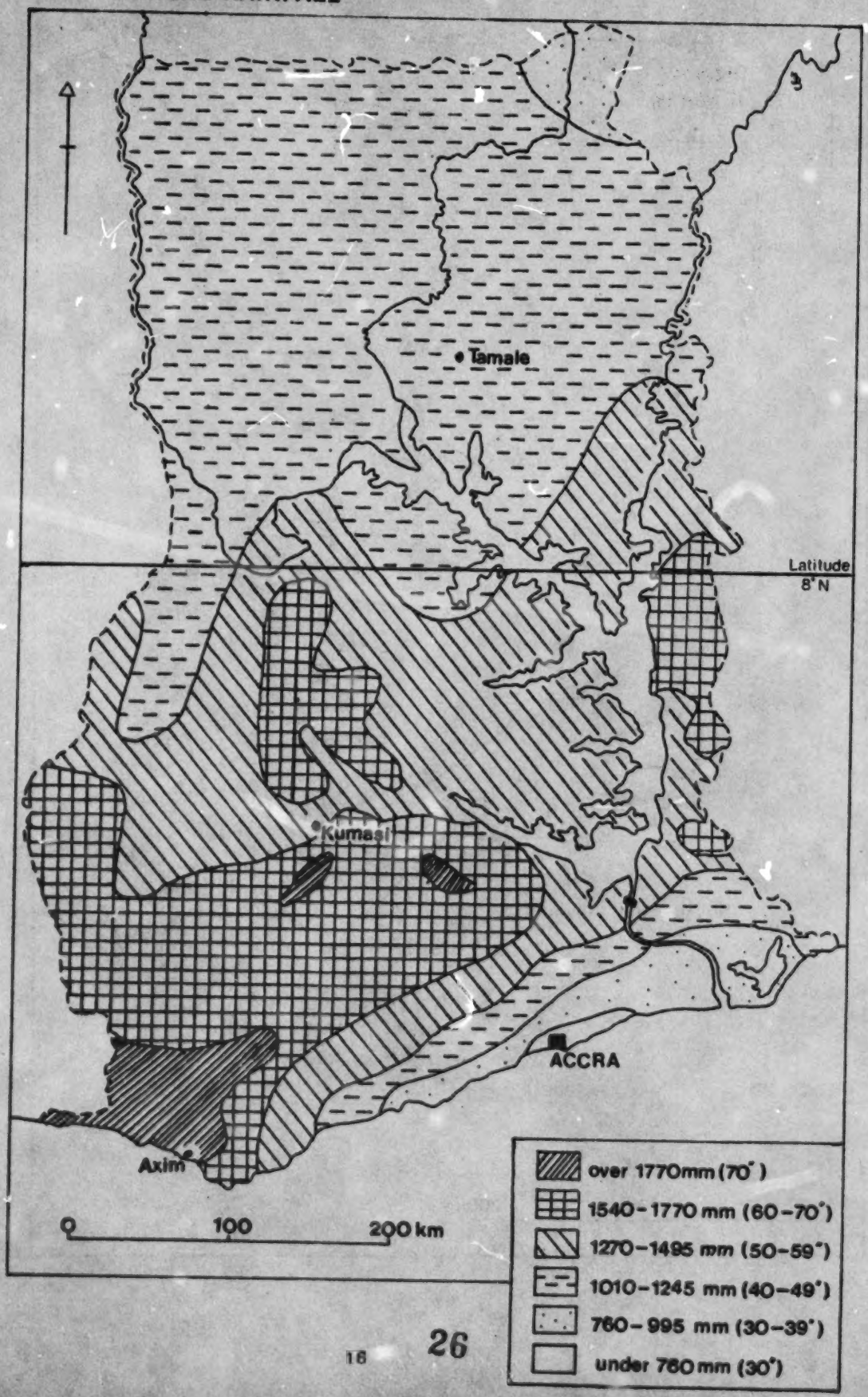
Map 6

PHYSICAL REGIONS

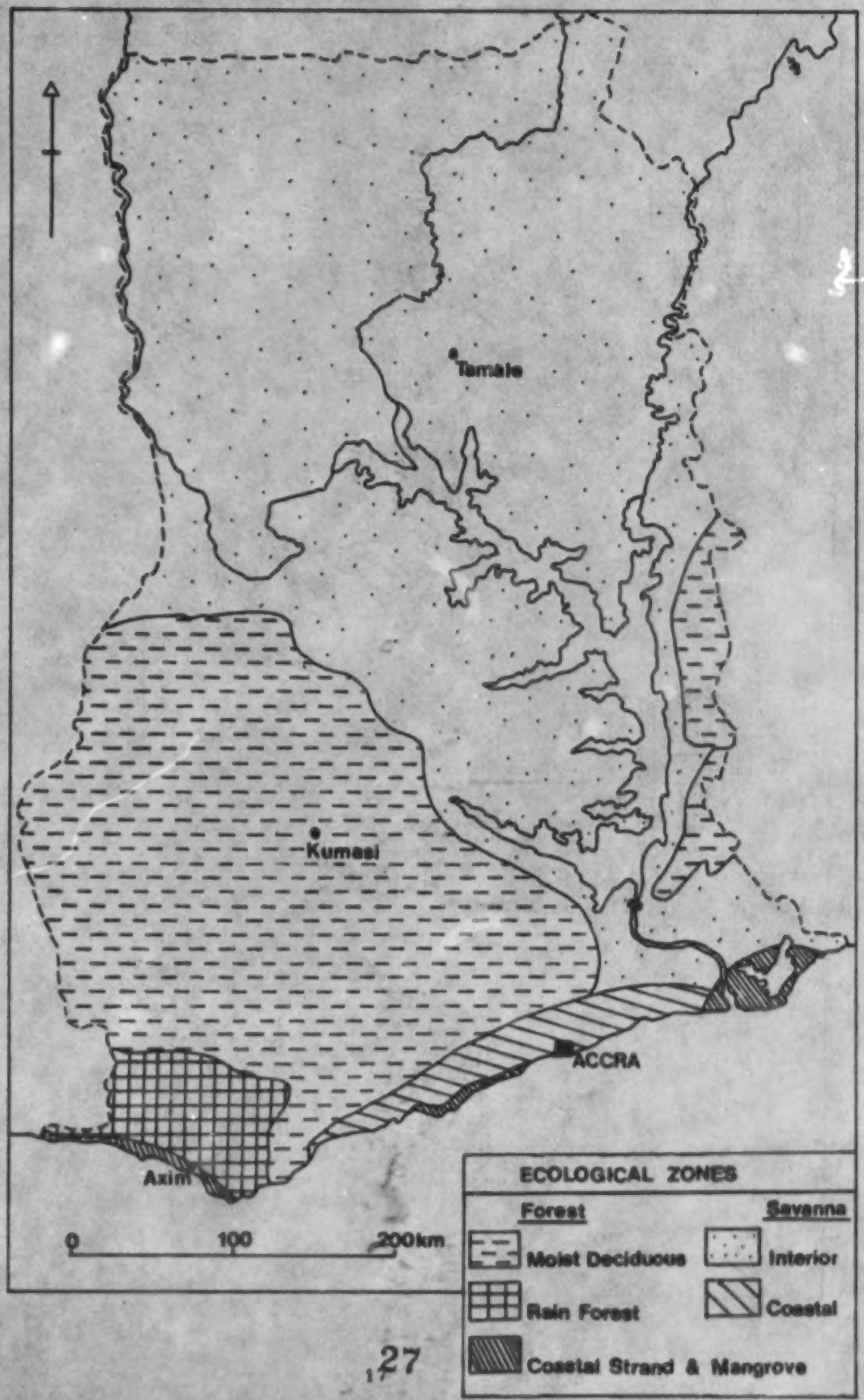


Map 7

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

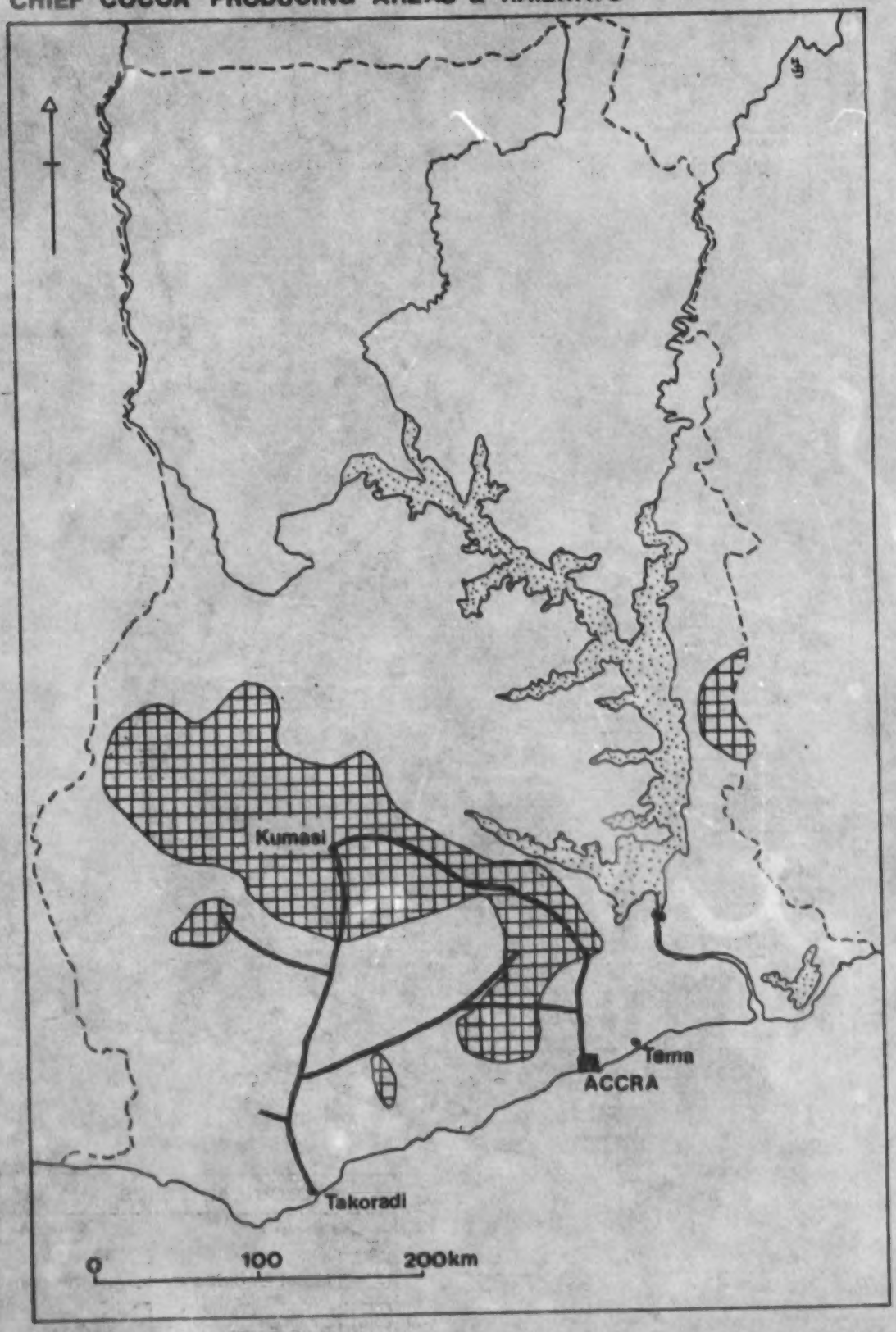


Map 8


Tamale
Kumasi
ACCRA
Axim
0
100
200km
ECOLOGICAL ZONES
Forest
Savanna
Moist Deciduous
Interior
Rain Forest
Coastal
Coastal Strand & Mangrove

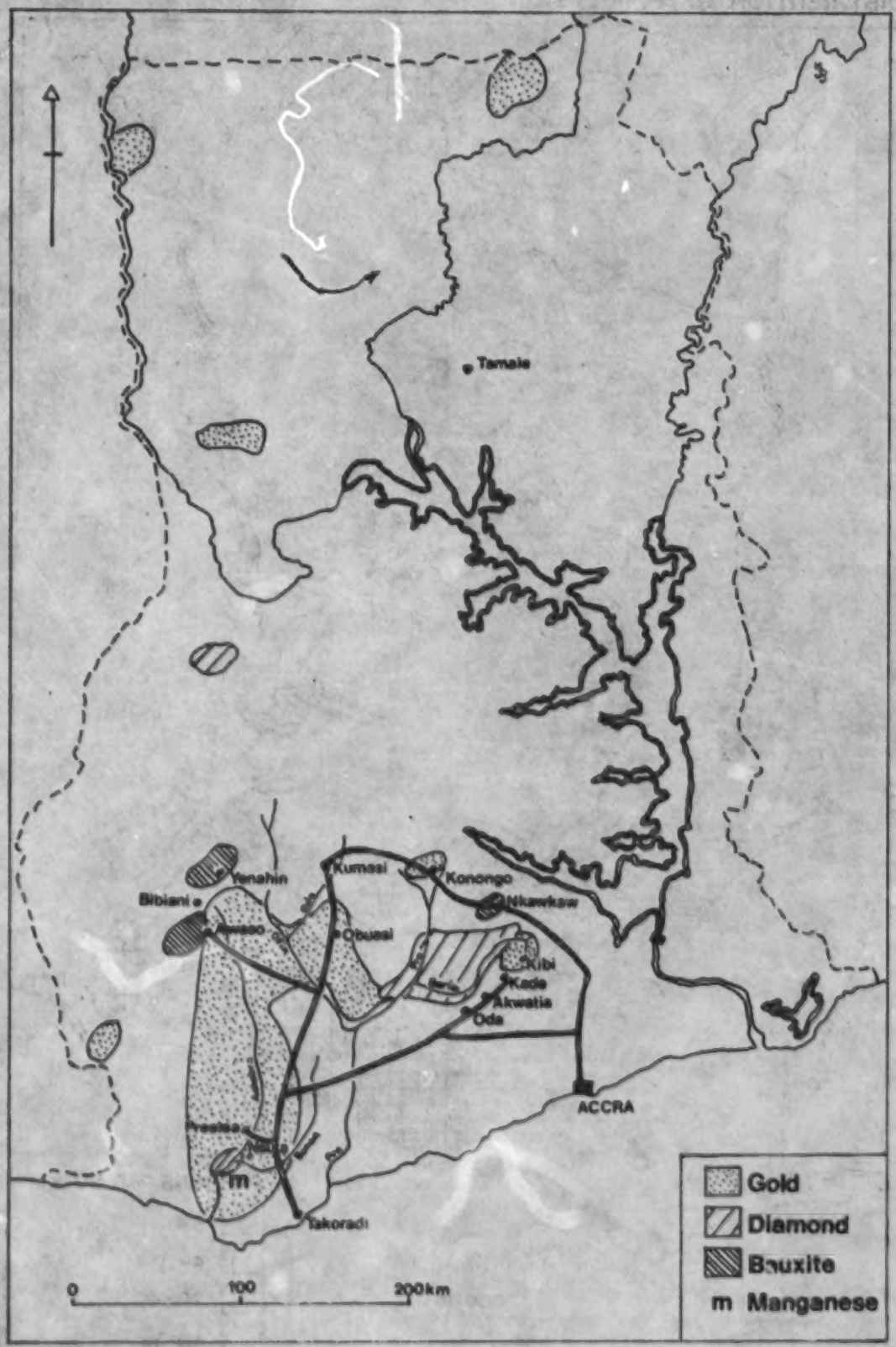
Map 9

CHIEF COCOA PRODUCING AREAS & RAILWAYS



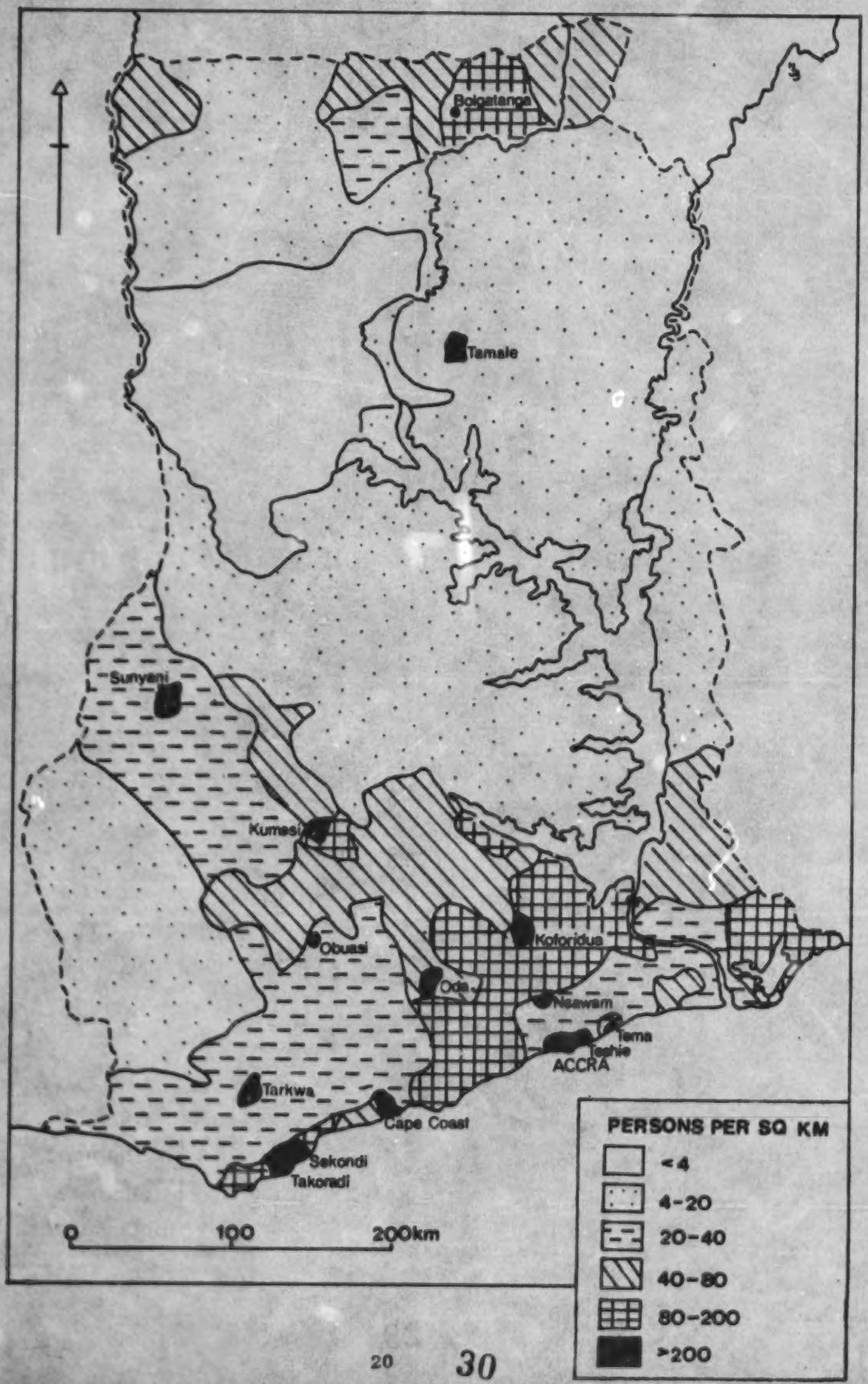
Map 10

MINERALS



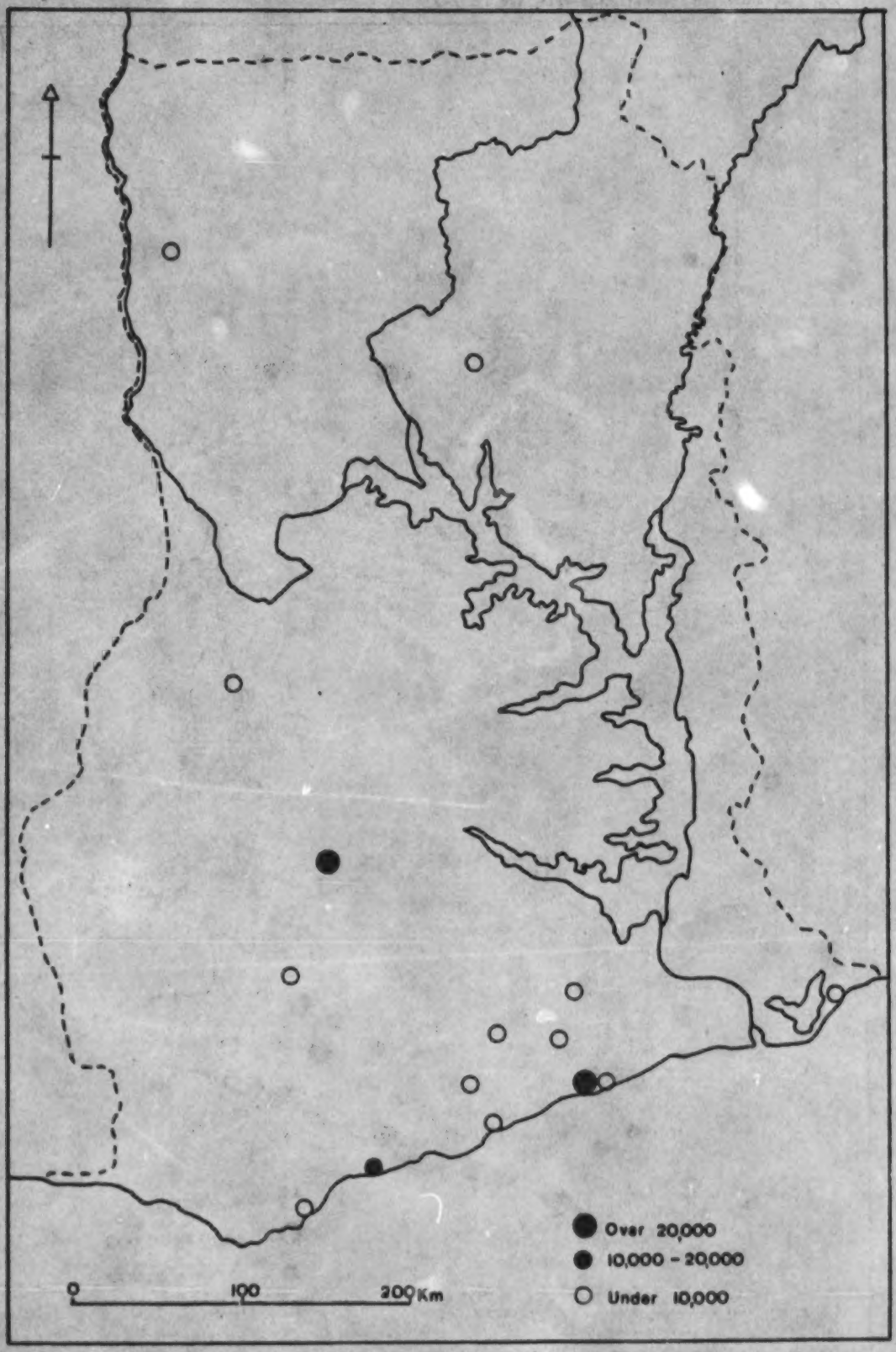
Map 11

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



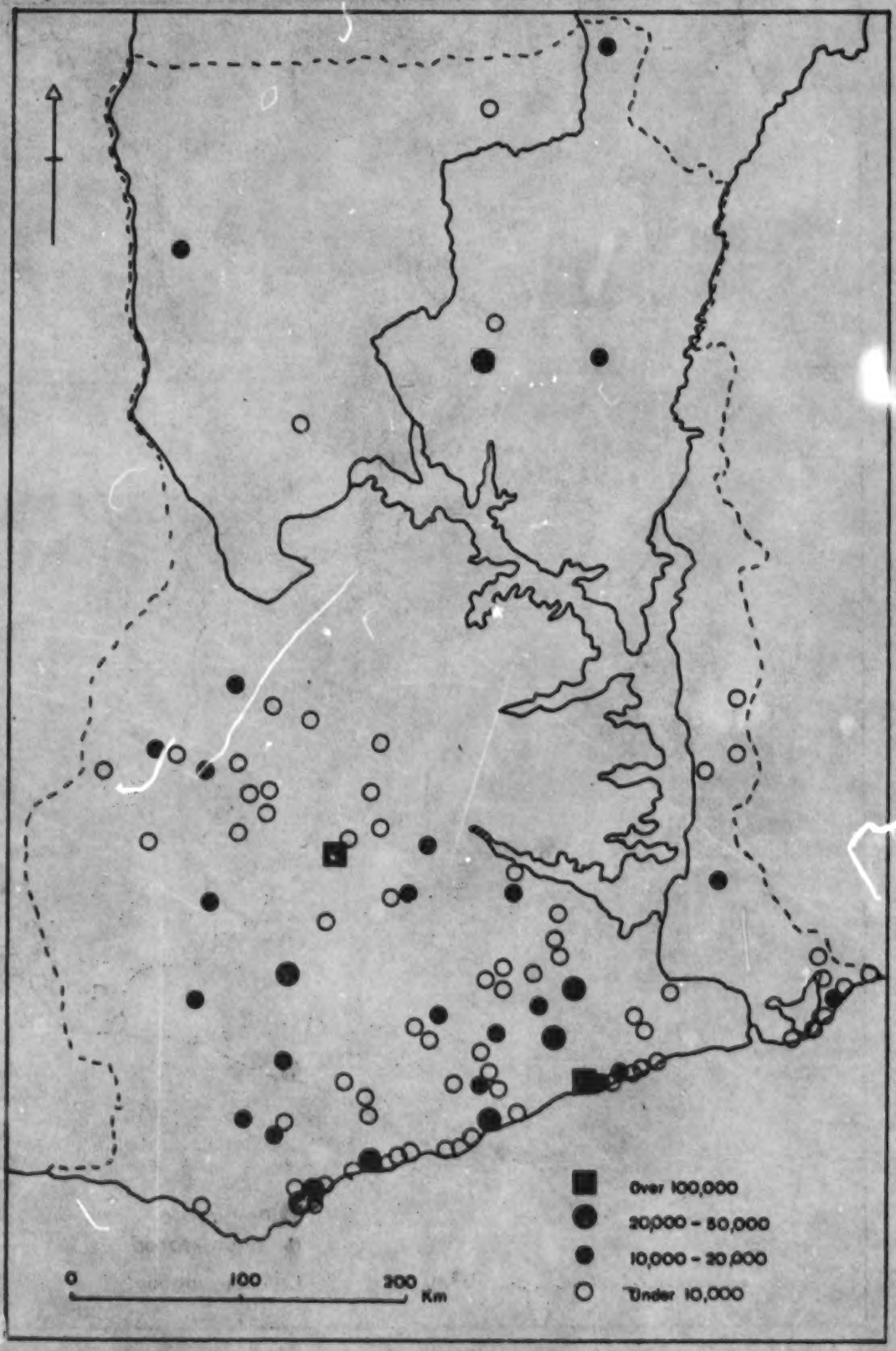
Map 12

Population of Main Towns in 1921



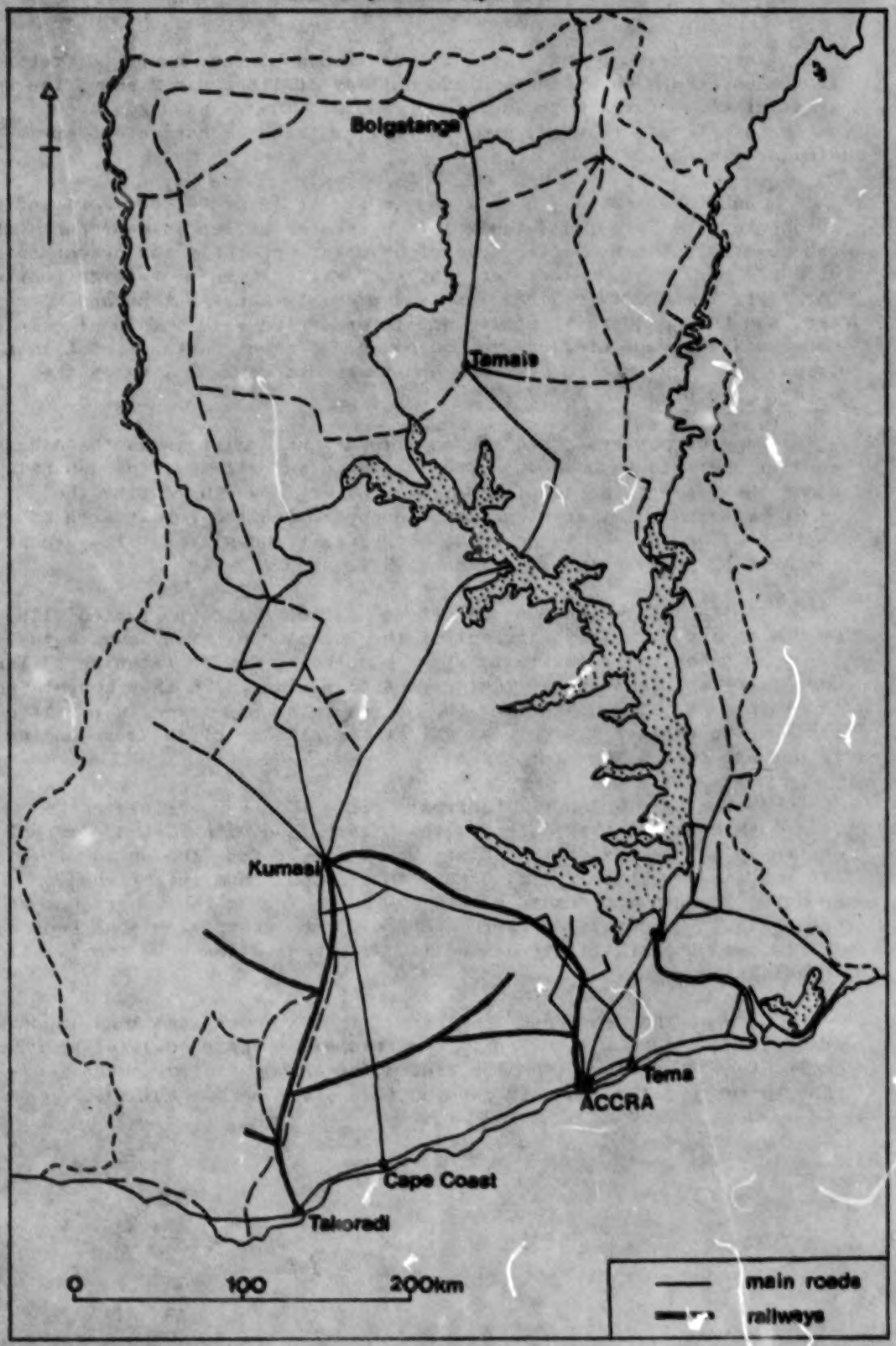
Map 13

Population of Main Towns in 1960



Map 14

GHANA– Major Transport Routes



The Population of Ghana

There are more than fifty tribes in Ghana, many having different languages, and each having a different way of life. Map 2 shows the home areas of some of the most important groups. Their languages are different, though related, and the smaller tribal groups often speak similar dialects.

Ghana has probably been lived in for at least 40,000 years and archaeologists have found tools left by Stone Age men in many parts of the country. The present people of Ghana are probably the descendents of early man, who were conquered by successive waves of foreign peoples. The last of these major invasions was probably about a thousand years ago, and the conquerors settled and intermarried with the local people. Later small groups of warriors conquered different parts of what is now Ghana, and they imposed new laws and their own ways of life on the existing people.

The largest group and the most important are known as the Ashanti, who all claim to be descended from a common ancestress. The Ashanti, under their king, the Asantehene, became very powerful during the eighteenth and nineteenth century and controlled the forest area of south-west Ghana and traded gold, ivory, salt and slaves. They speak the Akan language which is common to S.W.Ghana.

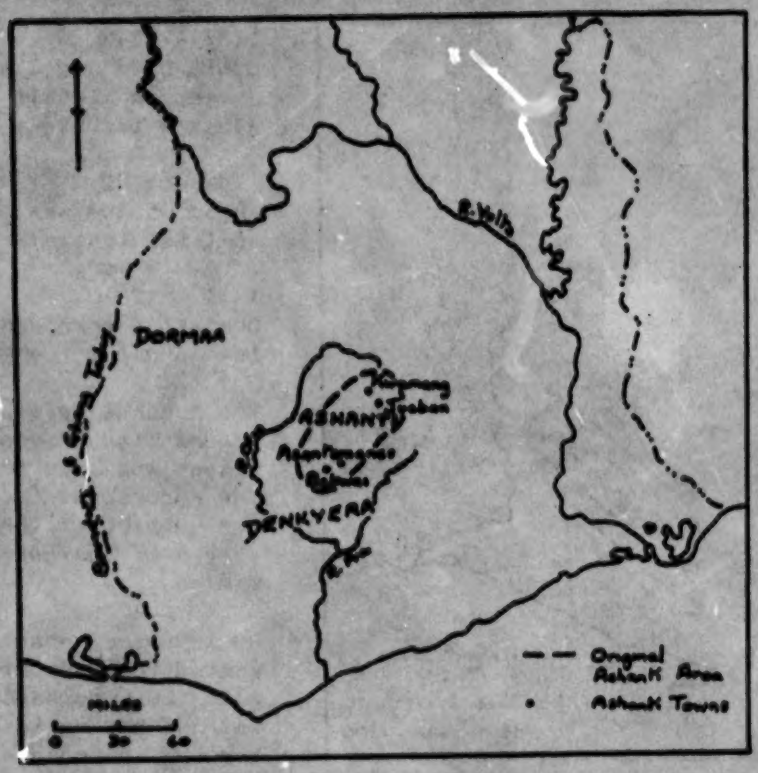
The Fanti are the most important coastal tribe and traded with Europeans from the first arrival of the Portuguese. Many even have European names which their ancestors adopted in the last century. They were important traders particularly of fire arms which they bought from the Europeans. The Ga settled the Accra plains and lived in fortified villages to protect themselves against the attacks of the surrounding tribes who raided them for slaves.

In Northern Ghana the Mamprusi people became powerful in the fifteenth century, they defeated the Dagomba and established powerful empires. In the sixteenth century Mossi people from the north of Ghana (in what is now Upper Volta) conquered the Gonja and established a powerful kingdom and traded with areas bordering on the Sahara desert to the north. The conquerors were eventually absorbed into local people and imposed their military and political organisation onto the existing tribal life.

Between the Gonja and the Ashanti in the south were less important tribes, who were not involved in the trading of their powerful neighbours, except that they were often the victims of slave raiding. Even today those areas are less densely peopled than other parts of Ghana.

34

1630 - 1697

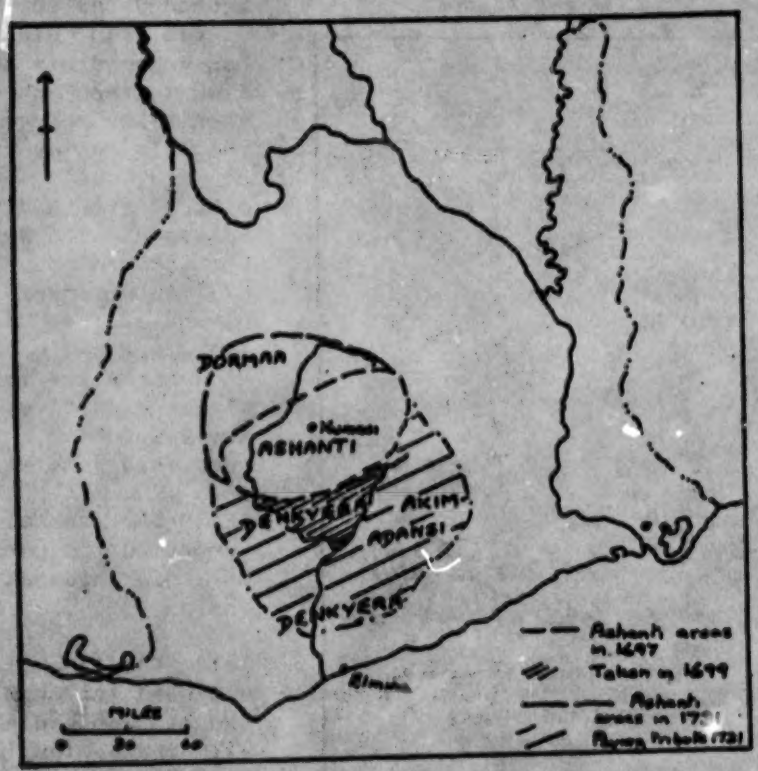


Asantemanso was the original home of the Ashanti, who were farmers and hunters. They founded other towns and Kwamang became the capital under Oti Akenten.

1630 - 1660
Under Chief Oti Akenten the Ashante became a military power, but they were subject to the Denkera.

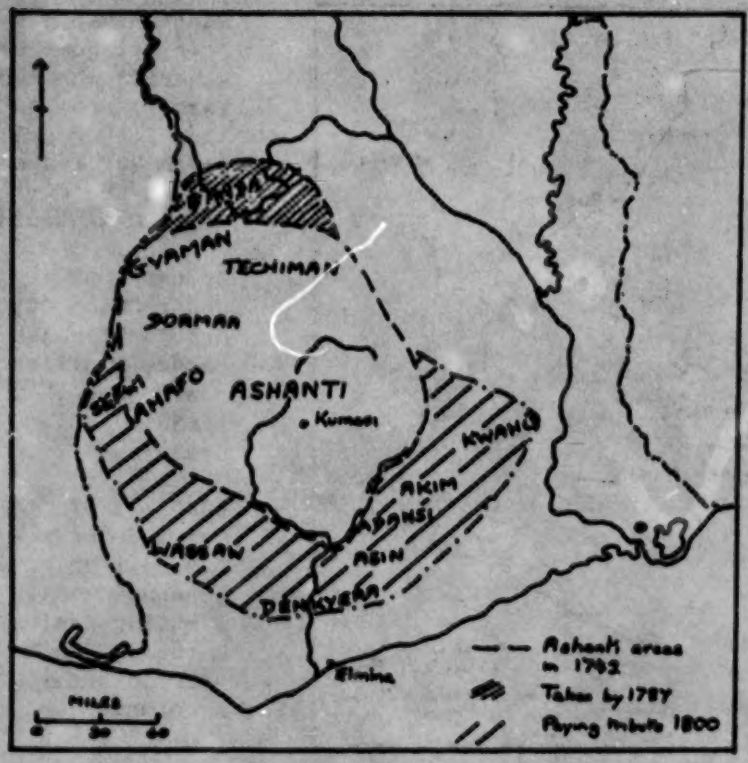
1660 - 1697
Obiri Yeboa was the next chief and he continued the fighting against the Dormaa which had started under Oti Akenten.

1697 - 1731



1697 - 1731
Osei Tutu made the Ashanti nation a great military power and defeated the surrounding tribes. He was named Asantehene (King of the Ashanti) and his chief adviser was a Fetish Priest, Okomfo Anokye. The capital was moved to Kumasi, and a golden stool said to have come from the sky represented the spirit of the nation. Defeat of the Denkeras gave the Ashanti access to trade with the Europeans on the coast and control of the port of Elmina. The conquered chiefs kept control of their own people and joined the Ashanti Council of Chiefs.

1731 - 1807



1731 - 1742
Opoku Ware added Ahafo, Gyaman and Techiman to Ashanti Territory

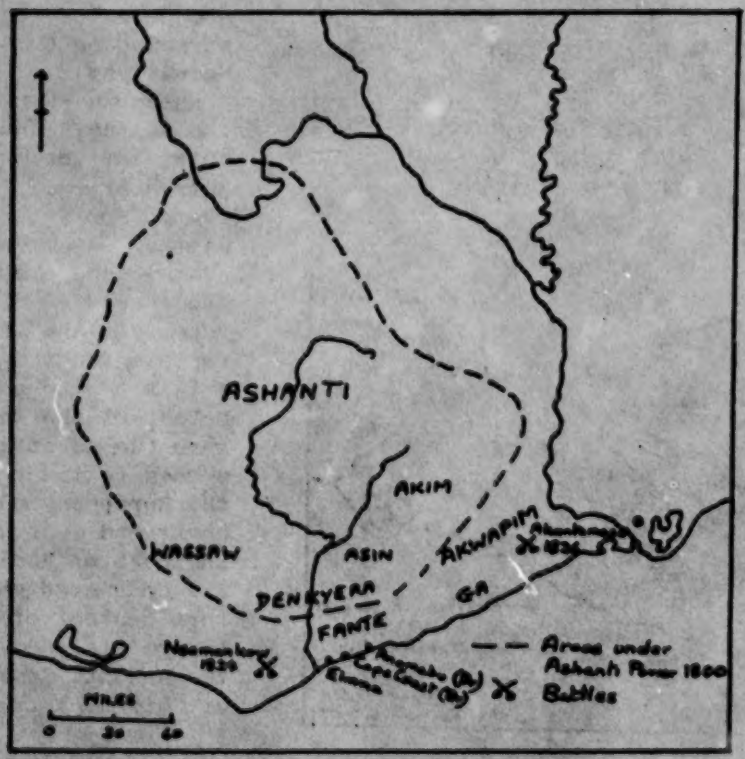
1742 - 1752
Kwasi Obudum was the next Asantehene

1752 - 1781
Osei Kojo conquered the lands of the Banda.

The Ashanti traded slaves with the coastal tribes who sold them to the Europeans. They had the support of the people of the port of Elmina.

By 1800 the Ashanti wanted to trade direct with the Europeans, without having to deal through the coastal tribes.

1807 - 1831 The Ashanti Wars



1807 The Asantehene demanded the surrender of two Asin Chiefs who had wronged him and fled to the Fantes and then taken refuge with the British Governor at Cape Coast. The Ashanti attacked the Fantes and the British Fort at Anomabu. The British Governor gave up one of the Chiefs, the other had escaped, and shared the two thousand captives with the Asantehene. They were sold into slavery.

1811 The Ashanti supported the people of Elmina against the Fantes.

1814 The Ashanti attacked the Akim and Akwapim who had allied with the Fantes.

1817 Treaty of friendship with the British.

1821 The Ashanti were becoming more and more dissatisfied with the British, who did not support them against the Fantes.

1823 The Denkera were attacked by the Ashanti

1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy Governor of Sierra Leone and of the British Forts on the coast was killed at the battle of Nsamankow.

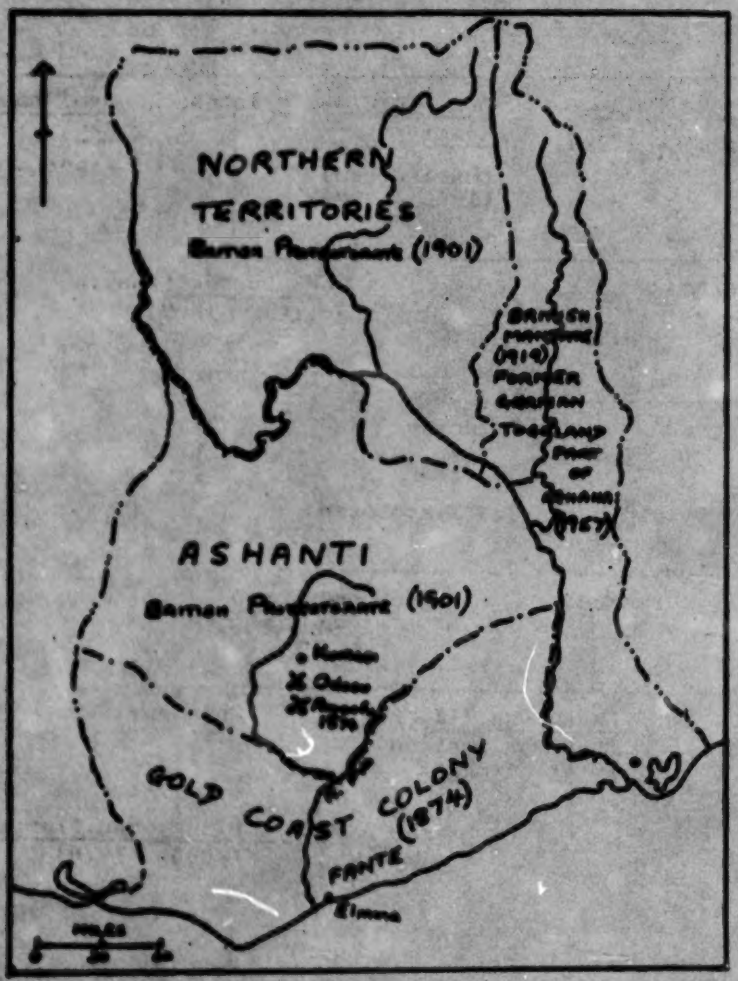
1826 The Ashanti were defeated by the British and the coastal tribes at Akantemasu.

1831 A peace treaty was signed with the British and the Ashanti began to lose their power.

1831 - 1863 A period of peace and successful trade

Tribes who had been under the Ashanti now sought British protection. In 1844 the Chiefs of Asin and Denkera signed a Bond with the British and in 1850 the Akim and Wassaw joined the coastal tribes, who had been under the Danes, in an alliance with the British.

1863 - 1874 Ashanti Wars

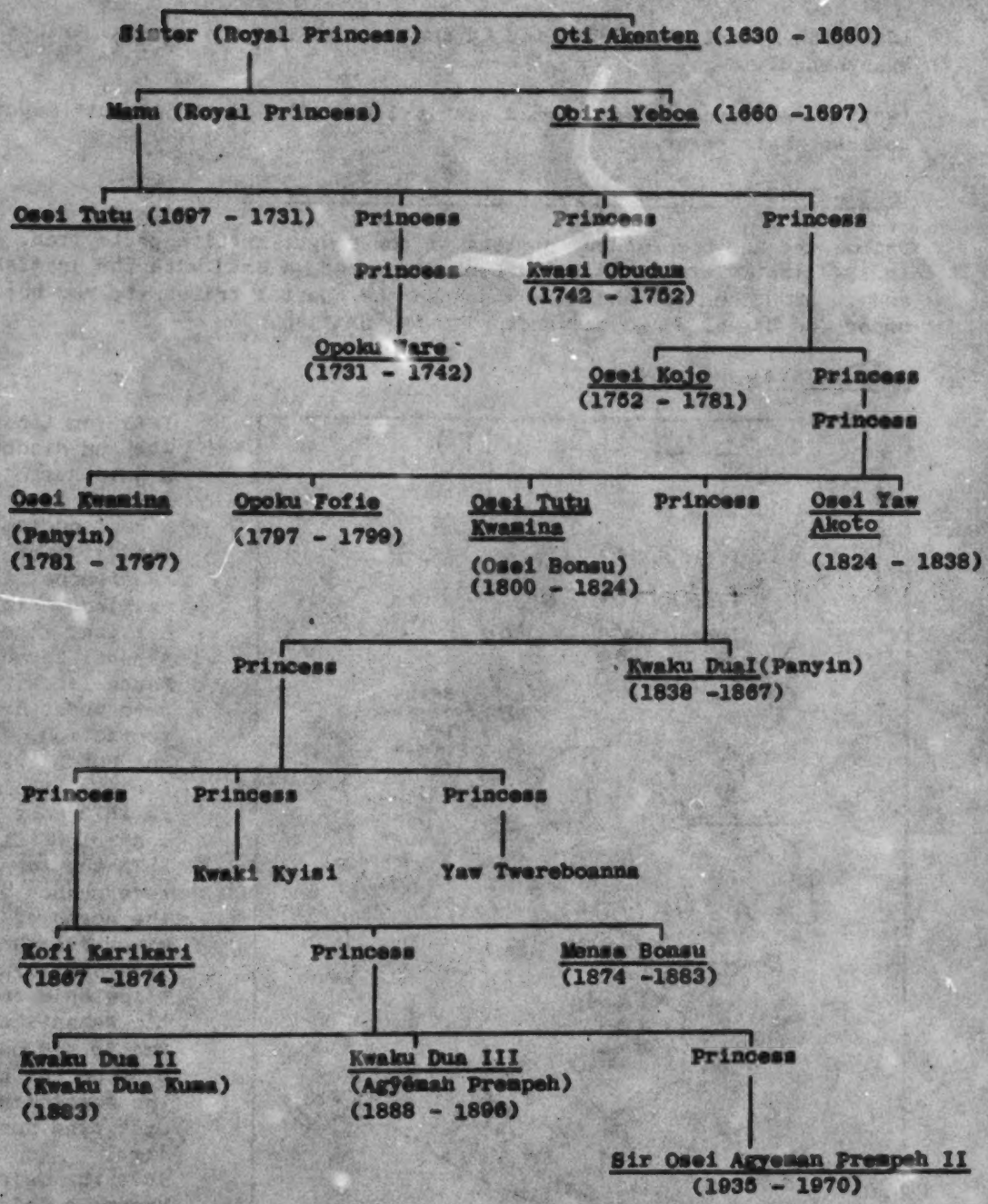


1863 An Ashanti who had discovered a gold nugget refused to follow normal custom and hand it over to the Asantehene, instead he fled to the British. The Ashanti invaded Fante lands, which were under British protection. When the Dutch sold their forts the British in 1872 they lost control of Elmina. 1873 the Ashanti were pushed back to the north of the River Pra and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley defeated the Ashanti at Amoafo and Odasu. He blew up the palace of the Asantehene and destroyed Kumasi by fire.
1874 The Gold Coast became a Colony.

After 1874 Ashanti power was broken and the British gave protection to those Chiefs who broke away from the Ashanti Confederation. In 1896 the British banished the Asantehene and in 1901 Ashanti became a British Colony under the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Osei Tutu's Family Tree

Asantehene (Kings of Ashanti) underlined



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

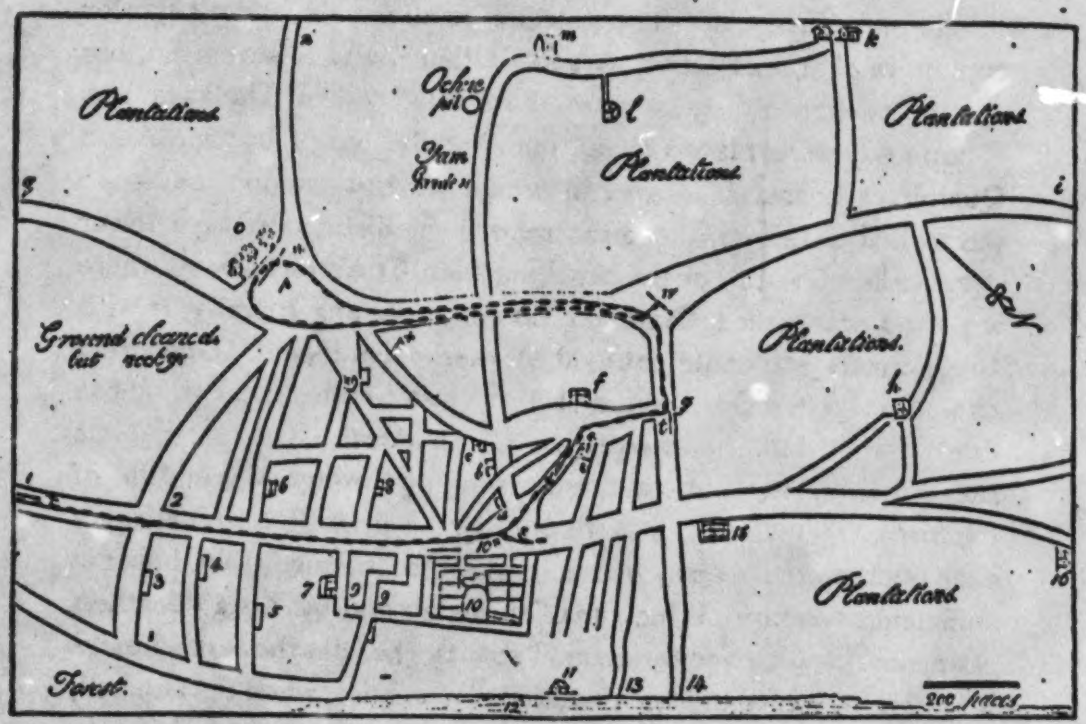
The Ashanti Town of Kumasi

The Ashanti developed into a very powerful trading kingdom and by the early part of the nineteenth century had established a large town at Kumasi which is described by T.Bowdich who visited it in 1817.

The town was the political and cultural centre of the Ashanti, who controlled the trade and mining of gold which was found within their kingdom. It was burnt by an invading British army in 1874, seeking to conquer the Ashanti, destroy the slavery and obtain control of the gold trade.

The town was abandoned by many of its people and was again attacked in 1895 by the British, who banished the Asantehene. After the Ashanti were defeated in the wars of 1899-1900 the town revived its importance. By 1902 cocoa growing had been started in the surrounding area and now it has become the centre of Ghana's rich cocoa exporting area.

Ichnographical Sketch of COOMASSIE, *with the principal Streets and the Situations of remarkable Houses.*



2. Entrance from Fentee and Assin.
3. Aguahu or the small market.
5. King's eldest Sister's house.
4. —— Goldsmith's ditto.
5. Appia Nanu's ditto.
6. Otee's (3d Linguist) ditto.
7. Ottumsia's (1 of the 4) ditto.
8. King's youngest Sister's ditto.
9. Ashem Street.
9.* Bubu's house and the Crambos (Moors) Street.
10* Aboggyaw or place of ensemdes.
10. Palace.
11. King's wives Court.
12. Marsh.
13. Entrance from Dwabin.
14. —— —— Barracang.
15. King of Dwabin's temporary Court.
16. King's Blacksmith's Court.
a. Hiawa or the King's fetish temple.
b. Apakoo's (1 of the 4) house.
c. Adoocoo's (chief linguist.)
d. Apirremoo Street.
e*. Abridwee's house, the quarters of the Embassy.
f. Adoo Quamina's (chief Captain) house.
g. Ocarraamadi-hum Street.
h. King's Umbrella maker's Court.
i. Entrance to the high street of Bantama.
k. Ditto.
l. Ditto.
m. Ditto.
n. Long irregular suburb, and road to Dankara.
o. Sumsumpoma or the Spirit Grove.
p. Adoochrim, the large market place.
p*. Small Market.
q. High Street of Asaffoo. Course of the procession of the Embassy on its entré.
r. Halted to witness the war dance.
s. Halted to pass the baggage and presents.
t. Halted to witness the human sacrifice.
u. Presented to the King and Chiefs.
w. Seated to see them march home.

T. E. Bowdich, 1817.

--- Route followed by Bowdich

Bantama, half a mile distant from Kumasi, was:-

'..... formerly connected by streets with the city, as is evident from the numerous ruins of houses on the path. The slaughter of constant warfare, and the extinction or removal of several ill affected chiefs with their adherents, account for this even in a rising state....

Four of the principal streets are half a mile long, and from 50 to 100 yards wide. I observed them building one, and a line was stretched on each side to make it regular. The streets were all named, and a superior captain in charge of each; ours for instance, was Aperremsoo, big gun or cannon street, because those taken when Dankara was conquered, were placed on a mound at the top of it, near Adoo Quamina's house. The area in which we had our first audience was called Daëbrim, the great market, in distinction to a lower street called Gwata, or the small market. The street above where we lived was called Osamarandidiuiim, meaning literally, " with 1000 mukets you could not fight those who live there." One street was named after Odumata, and there was another near it, whose title I forget, but it was equal to prison street. The palace was situated in a long and wide street running through the middle of the town, from which it was shut out by a high wall, terminating at each end at the marsh, where it was discontinued, that being a sufficient boundary. It included Odumata's and the King's brothers residences, and two or three small streets, (besides the several areas and piazzas,) for the King's relief and recreation when the superstitions of the country confine him to the palace. I reckoned twenty

seven streets in all, which I have laid down in a ground plan of the town. The small grove at the back of the large market place was called Sammonpomë or the spirit-house, because the trunks of all the human victims were thrown into it. The bloody tracks, daily renewed, shewed the various directions they had been dragged from, and the number of vultures on the trees indicated the extent of the recent sacrifice; the stench was insupportable, and the visits of panthers nightly. Several trees were individually scattered about the town for the recreation of the inhabitants of those quarters, and small circular elevations of two steps, the lower about 20 feet in circumference, like the bases of the old market crosses in England, were raised in the middle of several streets, on which the King's chair was placed when he went to drink palm wine there, his attendants encircling him.

The Ashantees persisted that the population of Coomassie, when collected, was upwards of 100,000. I think it likely to be much greater than that of Sego, (which Mr. Park reported as 30,000,) from the extended masses of crowd I observed on festivals, when the plantations of the environs are almost wholly deserted. I compared them in my recollection with the crowds I have seen collected in the secondary cities of England, on similar occasions of public curiosity; the only criterion, as I had not time to finish reckoning the number of houses. I say when collected, because the higher class could not support their numerous followers, or the lower their large families, in the city, and therefore employed them in plantations, (in which small crooms were situated,) generally within two or three miles of the capital, where their labours not only feed themselves, but supply the wants of the chief, his family, and more immediate suite. The middling orders station their slaves for the same purpose, and also to collect fruits and vegetables for sale, and when their children become numerous, a part are generally sent to be supported by these slaves in the bush. Perhaps the average resident population of Coomassie is not more than from 12 to 15,000.

The markets were held daily from about eight o'clock in the morning until sun set. The larger contains about sixty stalls or sheds, (a small square frame covered with cotton cloth with a pole from the centre, stuck into the ground, see drawing, No. 9.) besides throngs of inferior venders, seated in all directions. Amongst the articles for sale, were beef, (to us about 6d. per lb.) and mutton, cut in small pieces for soup, wild hog, deer, and monkey's flesh, fowls, pelts of skins; yams, plantains, corn, sugar-cane, rice, eneraina, (a mucilaginous vegetable, richer than asparagus, which it resembles,) peppers, vegetable butter; oranges, pepaws, pine apples, (not equal to those on the coast,) bananas; salt and dried fish from the coast; large snails smoke dried, and stuck in rows on small sticks in the form of herring bone; eggs for fetish; pitto, palm wine, rum; pipes, beads, looking-glasses, sandals, silk, cotton cloth, powder, small pillows, white and blue cotton thread, calabashes, &c. &c.

The following were the market prices in Coomassie in 1817

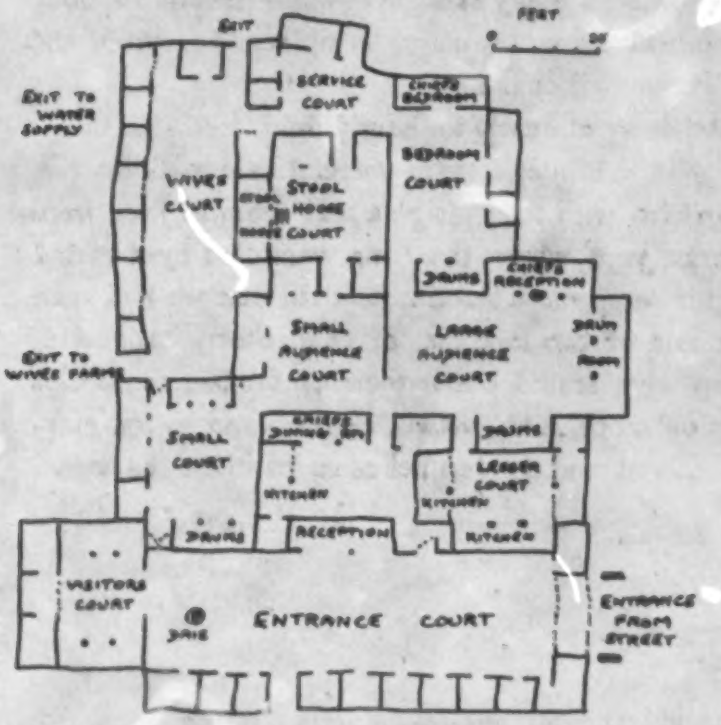
	Coomassie.
A fat bullock - -	£6 0 0
A sheep - - -	0 15 0
A fowl - -	0 1 8
A horse - - -	24 0 0
Yams - - -	0 0 8 for two

The Asantehene's Palace

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Described by T. Bowdich in Mission to Ashantee which he wrote in 1817 when he was sent to visit the Asantehene on behalf of the British Government:-

On Saturday we were summoned to the King, and waited as usual a considerable time in one of the outer courts of the palace, which is an immense building of a variety of oblong courts and regular squares, the former with arcades along the one side, some of round arches symmetrically turned, having a skeleton of bamboo; the entablatures exuberantly adorned with bold fan and trellis work of Egyptian character. They have a suit of rooms



A CHIEFS PALACE AS DESCRIBED BY BOWDICH
(AFTER P. OLIVER)

over them, with small windows of wooden lattice, of intricate but regular carved work, and some have frames cased with thin gold. The squares have a large apartment on each side, open in front, with two supporting pillars, which break the view and give it all the appearance of the proscenium or front of the stage of the older Italian theatres. They are lofty and regular, and the cornices of a very bold cane-work in alto relievo. A drop curtain of curiously plaited cane is suspended in front, and in each we observed chairs and stools embossed with gold, and beds of silk, with scattered regalia.

The most ornamented part of the palace is the residence of the women. We have passed through it once; the fronts of the apartments were closed (except two open door ways) by pannels of curious open carving, conveying a striking resemblance at first sight to an early Gothic screen; one was entirely closed and had two curious doors of a low arch, and strengthened or battened with wood-work, carved in high relief and painted red. Doors chancing to open as we passed, surprised us with a glimpse of large apartments in corners we could not have thought of, the most secret appeared the most adorned. In our daily course through the palace there is always a delay of some minutes, before the door of each of the several distinct squares is unlocked; within the inmost square is the council chamber.

To day, after the delay of nearly an hour (which seems an indispensible ceremony) in the outer court, (wh[illegible] different dignitaries were passing to and fro with their insignia and retinues,) we were conducted to a large yard, where the King, encircled by a varied profusion of insignia, even more sumptuous than that we had seen before, sat at the end of two long files of counsellors, caboceers, and captains; they were seated under their umbrellas, composed of scarlet and yellow cloth, silks, shawls, cottons, and every glaring variety, with carved and golden pelicans, panthers, baboons, barrels, crescents, etc on the top; the shape generally a dome.

Bowdich also describes the toilets in Kumasi in 1817:-

What surprised me most was the discovery that every house had its cloacæ, besides the common ones for the lower orders without the town. They were generally situated under a small archway in the most retired angle of the building, but not unfrequently up stairs, within a separate room like a small closet...where the large hollow pillar also assists to support the upper story: the holes are of a small circumference, but dug to a surprising depth, and boiling water is daily poured down, which effectually prevents the least offence. The rubbish and offal of each house was burnt every morning at the back of the street, and they were as nice and cleanly in their dwellings as in their persons.

Kumasi in 1970 by Michael Simpson

Kumasi is Ghana's second city, with a population of about 180,000 but it has retained some of its emotional significance as the capital of the great Ashanti Kingdom. The Ashanti territory is now divided, the North and West of the old kingdom now forming the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana, deliberately to break Ashanti power, in the days of Nkrumah, we were told. It is true that Kumasi is perhaps an even greater focus of road-communications than Accra (which is not only away down on the coast, but much too far to the East to be considered central) : perhaps, if road-communications had counted more than those by sea and air, Kumasi would have been the undisputed capital of Ghana. But in Africa, travel by land has never been easy, and this, coupled with the long hostility of the Ashanti tribe to European rule, made it inevitable that, instead, the capital would be sited on the coast.

Kumasi is still the seat of Ashanti influence, however; and as virtually all communication from the North passes through it, to go to the coast, its strategic importance - and therefore that of the Ashanti Kingdom as a whole - is still great. The ruler, the Asantehene, still lives in his traditional palace, set back behind railings, away from the street; and he is still loved and revered, and feared by some. His death, or approaching death, is the signal for panic among strangers from the Northern territories (Northern and Upper Regions), whom the Ashantis look down upon, and ill-treat if they employ them. When the Asantehene dies, some must travel with his soul to the next world, to be his slaves there, and for this reason ritual slaughter is still practised, with the connivance of the police - so we were told in all seriousness, and so we believed, because the Northerners really are afraid to venture anywhere, at such times.

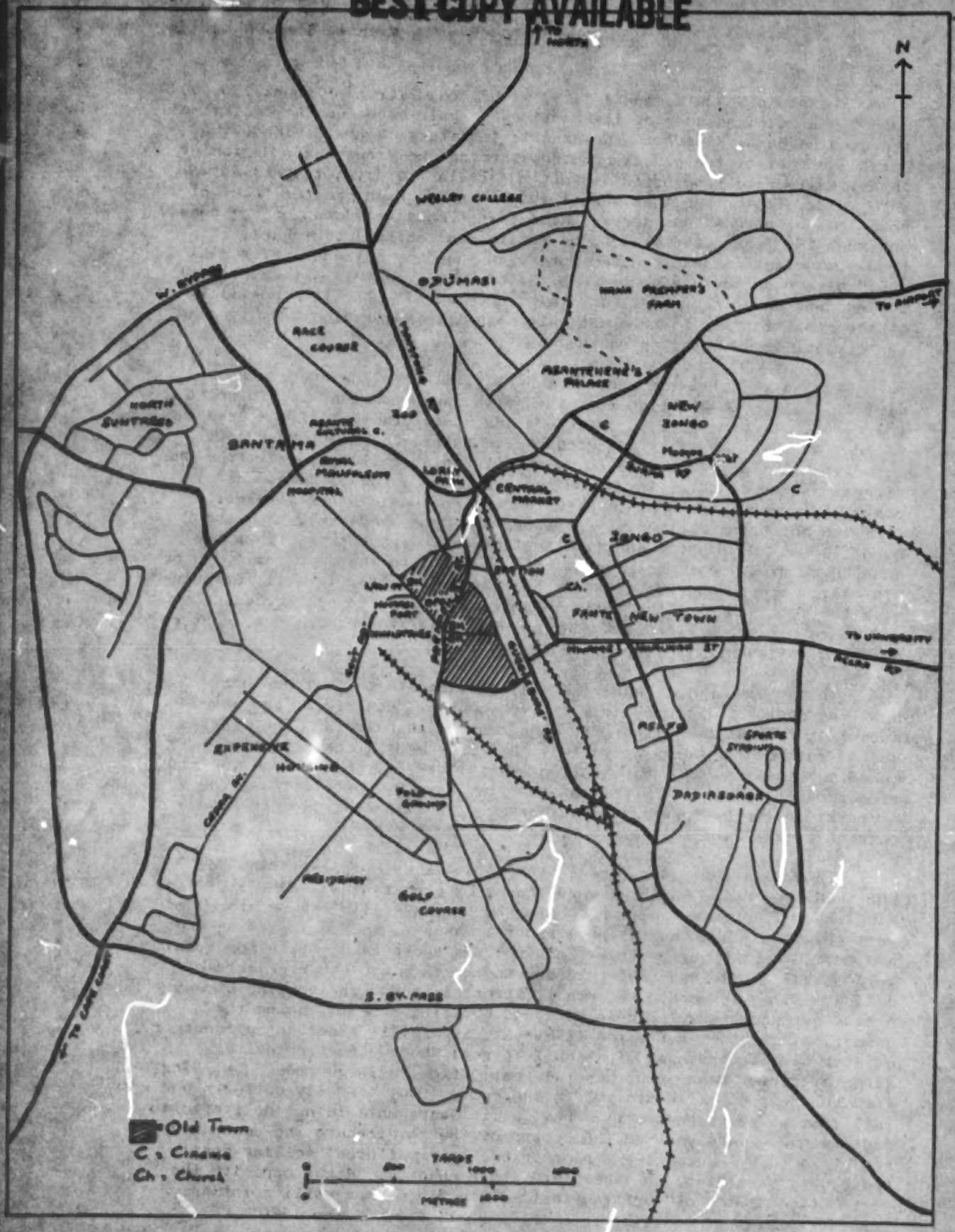
In many respects, though, Kumasi appeared to be just another bustling commercial and administrative centre - much bigger and more sprawling than Sekondi-Takoradi, much less so than Accra. The city is served well by the Ghanaian railway, by Government Transport inter-city coach services and by the ubiquitous mammy lorries, which range far and wide from its large lorry park at Kejetia, hard by the station. The airport, on the Eastern outskirts, has 2 or 3 flights a day, to Accra (direct or via Takoradi) and to Tamale in the North.

There are three department stores (small by European standards, but much frequented, when we were there, by expatriates) - GNTC, UTC and Kingsway. Otherwise shopping is limited to the small lock-up stores of private, mainly Arab and Asian, traders. Ashanti is a gold-mining area, and Odum Street (very ordinary-looking) was known as a centre for local goldsmiths' shops, and one could buy there rings and other objects of delicate filigree work. Prempeh II Street is the main shopping street - a wide but undistinguished-looking and bustling street. Round the corner, at the top of Prempeh II Street, is a still wider and altogether quieter street (the name of which I forget) where almost opposite Kingsway stores stands the General Post Office, a large modern building, with hundreds of mailboxes set in the wall. (One normally collects one's mail from a rented Post Office box, as in Ghana mail is <u>not</u> delivered to one's home). Cars park in the centre of the road, where the occupants are besieged by aggressive traders (some only children) selling mostly fruit, but also birds in cages, and other objects. Right opposite the Post Office is the old British fort - with old cannon still pointing towards the street - dating from the Ashanti Wars of the 1870's.

Map of Kumasi

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

B.8.11



46

About a mile south from this point stands the new, air-conditioned and spacious City Hotel, coolly set in a park-like landscape well away from the city centre. In the opposite direction, suburbs sprawl for 3 miles or so from the city centre - poor, shanty-town housing, a lot of it, especially along the old Mampong and Tamale road. But there are also areas of slightly better housing, a good number of secondary schools and the Wesley College (a large training college if I remember rightly), the zoo, and a convent. The village of Bantama (really part of the suburbs) is in this direction too: the Bantamahene is deputy to the Asantehene himself.

On the Accra road, beyond the edge of the city, and a long way past the football stadium - Kumasi, they say, is the best place in Ghana to see a football match, because of the fanatical support the team gets here - beyond the scattered houses and smallholdings on the city's outskirts stands UST (the University of Science and Technology). This was built as a prestige project in Nkrumah's time. The first thing one sees is the impressive concrete archway - shaped like an Ashanti stool - at the main entrance to the campus. The campus itself is very large, and beautifully kept. Most of the buildings are modern, and of very high quality. There is an Olympic-size swimming pool, popular with staff and their families. All the staff accommodation - again , of very high standard, - is on the campus itself, and many or most of the staff are expatriate.

The city is supplied with electricity by overhead power-line from the Akosombo Dam on the Volta River. As elsewhere in Ghana, piped gas is not available, but gas-cooking from cylinders is very common. The water-supply system shows signs of inadequacy in the face of the expansion of the city in recent years, and this problem is exacerbated where, for instance, pipes of the wrong diameter have been connected to each other (probably because of shortage of the right supplies and lack of supervision when the pipes were laid): we used to stay with a family who had to fill their bath at 3 o'clock every morning to ensure their water-supply for the coming day, but not everyone had such an acute problem. The tap-water was passably free from sediment, as a rule, but although chemically treated was not safe for Europeans to drink unless it was boiled. Drainage was normally to cesspits.

The red single-decker municipal buses were, in our first year there, very ramshackle and not always dependable. But with a new fleet of buses (imported from Eastern Europe, I think) the service was greatly improved and extended to as far as Mampong 35 miles from Kumasi.

The Coming of Christianity

About 40% of the population are Christians and there is a great variety of churches in Ghana. The first Christian missionaries arrived with the Portuguese in 1482 at Elmina. They were Roman Catholics and they were driven out by the Dutch who took over Elmina in 1642.

During the nineteenth century missionary work became very active, although sickness from tropical diseases and the large number of deaths among missionary workers were problems until the development of modern medicine in this century.

All the missionaries founded churches and schools and many of them also did valuable work in setting up hospitals and clinics for the sick. (See Eva Davidson's commendation) Among the important missionary groups were the Basel Mission, first established in 1827 and active among the Akwapim, and the Wesleyan Methodists who started from the Cape Coast in 1835. German missionaries worked among the Ewe people and the Roman Catholic Mission was reestablished in Elmina in 1880.

The Basel Mission from Switzerland and the German missionaries were the first to write the local languages and they translated the Bible and also wrote simple books on farming, first aid and mothercraft. The missionaries helped to establish training centres for nurses and craftsmen and they encouraged the growing of cash crops.

In many parts of Ghana the first schools were mission schools and the work of the churches in building roads and organising local communities was very valuable. Many of the countries leaders started their education in mission schools and Church Councils are very important in local affairs..

The mission schools receive support from the Government, and Training Colleges for teachers and Trade Schools were opened before the Second World War by both the missions and the Government. Achimota School in Accra was founded in 1924 to be run like an English Public School and is very famous. Many of the schools in Ghana are still denominational especially the Primary schools.

Not everything done by the missionaries was good. Often they failed to understand the local people and tried to make them forget their own customs. In trying to make the people Christian they also tried to change their way of life.

THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA HONOURS EVA REBECCA DAVIDSON, A WORTHY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE OCCASION OF THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

You, Eva Rebecca Davidson, a British citizen were born on 4th April, 1918, in Hull, Yorkshire in the United Kingdom.

Having been trained in England, you first came to Africa on a missionary appointment to Senegal. You learned the Fulani language and worked among the normadic cattle herdsmen of West Africa.

You arrived in this country in 1951 and worked twelve years as Nursing Sister - Missionary in Nakpanduri Clinic near Gambaga in the Northern Region, laying special emphasis on ante-natal care, midwifery and child welfare. When the Leprosy Service was first introduced at the Clinic, there were over 1,200 out-patients under treatment.

Working among the Bimobas at Nakpanduri, you have evolved and regularized the orthography of the Bimoba language into a written form and prepared for publication the first primers, the first selections of scriptures and also a song book. This inspired and attracted many young men to train for missionary work in the area.

In 1963, you left the Nakpanduri Clinic for Yendi, the capital of the Dagomba State, where you started training of the youth for leadership, especially women's groups and pursuing literacy work along with evangelism.

You have made contributions to several periodicals, especially Nursing Journals and religious publications. You have served the Assemblies of God in Ghana as Director of Youth for two years and are currently the Co-ordinator for the Church's Women's Organisation, namely Women's Missionary Council.

For your significant contribution during the twenty-four years' of evangelical, medical, educational and social work and for the orthography of the Bimoba language into a written form, the Republic of Ghana proudly honours you, EVA REBECCA DAVIDSON, with the State Award of a GRAND MEDAL (Honorary Division).

HEAD OF STATE AND CHAIRMAN
OF THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL
(GEN. I. K. ACHEAMPONG)

The Castle, Osu.
6th March, 1976.

Education in Ghana

by Michael Simpson

This information relates to the period of our stay in Ghana (1967-70), and may not necessarily reflect conditions today. Our experience was gained in Southern Ghana, which is more populous and less poor than the North.

Primary schooling

Primary schooling is widely available, though not universal. In Southern Ghana, there appeared to be schools in most villages, although I think some of the remoter areas were not so well served. Most schools were of missionary foundation, and were still denominational, though all were staffed by Africans. Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians and Seventh Day Adventists were all well represented, often two or three of these being found in a village, and all of them in the towns of, say, 4000 population or larger. Though I cannot speak from direct experience, I have the impression that standards of teaching varied considerably, some teachers being very poor, but most of them capable of passing on basic knowledge and skills quite satisfactorily. The teaching medium is usually the vernacular, but English is always taught (sometimes badly). Discipline tends to be strict, and the children spend part of their day cutting grass (there being no mowers), to do which they must each bring their own cutlass. Facilities and teaching materials are alike very much more limited than in Europe - but at least there are no problems with heating. (Windows are never glazed, except in some secondary schools, where glass louvres were used).

Secondary schooling

This is the privilege of the few. One school, Achimota School near Accra, is run on the lines of an English public school, and enjoyed a unique reputation, during our years in Ghana, as the 'Eton of West Africa'. Secondary schools generally were to be found only in the towns (in which only a minority of the total population live); but, being boarding establishments in the main, they were able to cater for pupils from many parts, some even from Nigeria. There were at that time, in addition to African pupils, a small percentage of Asian children - often extremely conscientious pupils - but almost no Europeans. There are a few day-schools, in the largest cities. Most secondary schools, like the primaries and the training colleges, are of denominational missionary foundation and remain consciously denominational. Families tend, however, to be more concerned about getting their children a place in a school than about denominational loyalty; this is evident with primary children even more, and it is quite usual to find, say, an Anglican child with a Catholic brother and a Methodist sister. A very small number of schools and colleges were recently founded and run by the Ghana Government. Entry to secondary school is usually by competition, but fees are payable and usually have to be met by the pupil's families, though the collection of fees was not always efficiently done. The Cocoa Marketing Board awarded a limited number of scholarships, but kept a close watch on pupils' progress: failure to show results could lead to discontinuation of the grant. Although competition decided the allocation of places, one suspected nepotism on occasion, as some academically very poor pupils were admitted.

Facilities were generally much better than for primary schools, libraries and laboratories were available, and sometimes good sports

facilities, though still rather poorer than in Europe, except at a few really good schools in the Accra and Cape Coast areas (Cape Coast being one of the oldest missionary centres). Standards of teaching also seemed fairly good, though generally lower than in Europe. Where I taught, it was quite common for classes to be left unattended for long periods - sometimes for most of the morning - and the teacher's arrival was often greeted with relief and excitement. Some teachers, however, were well disciplined in themselves and therefore popular with pupils. There were also some teachers of exceptionally high quality, some of them expatriate.

Success was measured universally in terms of examination results, and the advantages and drawbacks of such a system were all apparent. There were a few brilliant and industrious pupils, some who had given up hope and had ceased trying, and a large majority who tried hard and nervously hoped for the best when examination time came. The pupils were generally better disciplined than in this country, and most were strongly motivated, not only by staff but also by families (who were paying for their education) and by the general ethos.

In other respects, too, the style of education in secondary schools was modelled on that of the English grammar school: there were daily supervised prep sessions, a uniform was insisted on (usually no more than a white shirt and shorts or skirt), the sexes were more often segregated than not, there was an annual speech-day and prizegiving (at which formal suits were worn, no matter what the temperature!), a house-system was the basis of competition in sport, and boarders were expected to attend a religious service on Sundays. Further, the curriculum was modelled on traditional grammar-school lines, Latin and French being the most important arts subjects after English, but with Mathematics and Science, History and Geography, Art, Woodwork and Domestic Science all considered indispensable to basic secondary education. Many of these subjects were studied to 'O' level (of the West African Examinations Council), and the better schools also offer 'A' level courses in both arts and science subjects. The examination standard was not very different from that in this country, but the proportion of pupils passing was perhaps somewhat lower. There was no equivalent of our CSE examination.

A typical day would begin for boarders at about 6.30 am, with day pupils arriving about 7.30, and lessons under way (assembly being over) by about 8 o'clock. There would be a break for breakfast (always late in Ghana) at about 9.30 am, after which lessons would resume until about 2.00 pm (with perhaps a short break at about 12.30). After lunch, there would be supervised prep for about an hour. On Fridays, instead of this, the various school societies would meet - the Drama Society might try some playreading, the Science Society might have a brains trust, the Scripture Union a very serious Bible study. (Surprisingly to Britons, Africans support Bible Studies very well!). At the end of the afternoon, day pupils would return home, unless involved in the sporting activities, which went on until 6 o'clock or so. After the evening meal (by which time it is always dark, of course) there is time for private study, letter-writing, tidying up, and so forth. Bedtime is generally earlier than in this country, and if there is a plague of insects attracted to the lights (our bathroom floor was ¼ inch deep in gnats after we left the light on and the window very slightly open, one night!) there is little to do but retire to bed.

Day pupils generally find home a difficult place to work: there is usually a large number of relatives in the house, and nowhere to be quiet. Hence the importance of the supervised prep period at school.

In most places outside the cities there was no electric light, and evening studying is therefore more difficult there. All in all, boarding schools offer the best solution to the student's problems.

Administration varied greatly in standard from school to school. In some schools, the Headmaster took a good share of the teaching load, and yet still administered efficiently. In others, neither the Head nor the Deputy Head taught at all, and the school was no more efficiently run - perhaps less so. Official external GCE examinations were treated with the greatest administrative seriousness, but those set internally by the school where I was teaching were markedly less so, and it was common to find the papers not typed until the very last minute. Indeed, on one occasion, one of my classes started their exam with only the first of the three sheets before them, and I had to bring in the second and third sheets - to the groans of the pupils! - as they were duplicated. Office secretaries were usually male. At exam-time, they did not always prove incorruptible!

Staff usually live in houses within the school grounds, at a nominal rent. Salaries, though quite good by Ghanaian standards - especially for graduates - were at that time about half the normal salary in England. Good housing, and adequate (African) food and clothing were thus well within their reach, but cars and televisions were usually not. Families, of course, were usually larger, not just because the wives have more children, but because various aunts, uncles, cousins and nephews would expect to share the accommodation and the prosperity. Staff meetings at our school were usually cordial enough, but on occasion tempers could rise very high. Staff generally do not consider that they have any absolute duty of mutual loyalty before pupils. The Headmaster, one Speech Day, even denounced the man he had appointed Senior Housemaster a term earlier, for abandoning his duty!

If pupils' attitudes - and their families' attitudes too - are dictated by the prospects of examination success, their attitude to careers is equally reminiscent of that of an earlier generation of Englishmen. At all costs a 'good job' must be sought - and that means an office job with subordinates at hand to do one's pleasure. Needless to say, there are few [illegible] secure such jobs. Even with a University degree, employment of any [illegible] can be difficult to find.

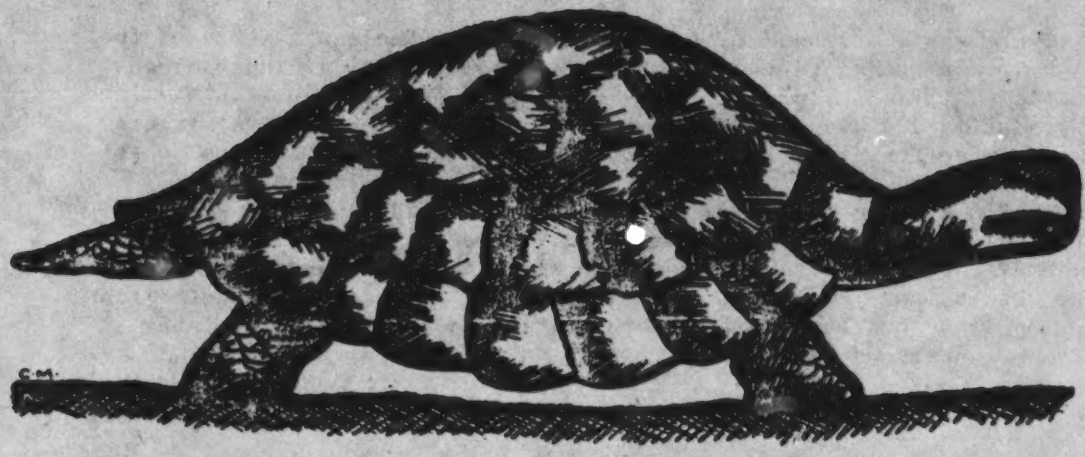
Training Colleges

These - again usually of missionary foundation - exist to train teachers, and there are some which specialise in subjects such as handicrafts or agriculture. However, relatively few Ghanaians aspire to teaching for its own sake: they see it as a step towards a 'better' (office) job. The training colleges work in parallel with the secondary schools, rather than in sequence; and so their certificate is roughly equivalent, in academic standard, to GCE 'O' level. Because financial help is more freely available for those training as teachers, those who want secondary education but cannot afford it can progress through a training college - though they will be expected to serve as teachers, after completing the course, for a minimum period (2 or 3 years).

The curriculum covered by the training colleges was similar to that of secondary schools, though of course with the addition of teaching method and practice in primary schools. Life was rather more rigorous, however, with the addition to the timetable of PE at 5.30 am at least once a week, and lectures beginning at 6.30 each morning. Lectures lasted until about 2.00 pm (with a long break for assembly and breakfast), but much of the afternoon would then be spent cutting grass (used only as a punishment by secondary schools). Prep work was usually done in a long evening session. Students were generally aged at least 16, and most were

in their early 20's (though treated like secondary school children). All students were boarders, and only one sex was catered for in each establishment. The educational standard of students was generally lower than in secondary schools but motivation was excellent and there was an atmosphere of diligence.

The Hare, the Tortoise and the Spider, Kwahu Ananse are often featured in Ghanaian folk tales:-



Kwahu
Ananse

British Influence in the Nineteenth Century

Politics

At first the British traders limited their power to the areas close to their forts and harbours, but after 1807 the British Government had to give protection to the forts because the Ashantis were moving southwards and attacking the coastal peoples, and because Britain had undertaken to prevent slave trading. The merchants administered the forts until 1821 when the British Government assumed control following reports that the merchants were continuing with the slave trade and were not educating and civilising the local people. However they did not want the expense of administering the area and it was handed back to the merchants seven years later.

Development during this period was mainly due to George Maclean, who had the title of Governor but was responsible to a committee of merchants in charge of the Gold Coast from 1830-1843. He ignored the British instructions not to interfere with native affairs and concluded a peace treaty in 1831 between the Ashantis and coastal tribes placing the British in the position of arbitrators. He tried cases brought by the Africans to his courts, sat in native courts to see that justice was properly administered by the chiefs and stationed policemen in the main towns along the trade routes to help keep the peace. He commanded such respect that a long period of quiet followed his settlement in which time legitimate (non-slave) trade developed.

There was a Government enquiry in 1842 into Maclean's work and the British Government again assumed direct control in 1843 giving Maclean the official title of Judicial Assessor. Since 1831 the British had also gradually assumed the role of protectorate over the coastal tribes which was made formal in 1844 in a Bond, when some tribes in Cape Coast agreed to British jurisdiction. As more tribes acknowledged their jurisdiction a vague area from the coast to the Ashanti became known as the Protectorate, British power was mainly used to protect the area, and to maintain justice. The land remained with the people under the rule of the chiefs, and the law was administered by the Chiefs and the British using local customs in agreement with British law. This system later laid the foundations of Indirect rule.

Trade

The rapid trade expansion in the first half of the nineteenth century caused the emphasis of power to shift from the central towns of the Ashanti to the coast. The influence of Cape Coast, Elmina, Accra and Anomabu and later Axim, Ada and Keta became more extensive helped by the increasing number of educated Africans in positions of authority.

European ideas in these towns gradually undermined traditional forms of Government and also led to a slow replacement of native goods and dress by European style goods. Brodie Cruickshank's 'Eighteen Years on the Gold Coast', shows some of these changes.

Problems

Sir Benjamin Pine was made Governor in 1857 but only stayed a short time when he realised the difficulties of ruling the area. The British Government was uninterested in the Gold Coast, and was not prepared to spend any money. Medical problems were very serious, and roads, schools and medical services were needed. A Poll Tax agreed in 1852 had to be abandoned in 1861 because it was unpopular with the people and the chiefs.

The British Parliament nearly abandoned the settlements in 1864, but decided not to after a report by a Colonel Ord. It was decided, however, that there should be no further extension of British rule.

Ashanti Wars

The Ashanti wars revived some interest in the Gold Coast. The Ashantis invaded Fante Territories which were under British protection in 1863 and a campaign was fought against them by the British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley. The trouble with the Ashanti came to a head when the Dutch withdrew from their forts in 1868 and the British took over. This was resented by the Ashanti and the Asantehene claimed to be the successor of the Dutch at Elmina.

The main reason for the increase in disturbance, however, was internal. The Asantehene was trying to hold the Ashanti confederacy together by shows of military power.

During the war of the Ashantis against the coastal tribes in the east two missionaries were captured in 1868, Ramseyer with his wife and baby son and his colleague Kuhne. In 1869 they were joined by a French trader M.G.Bonnat and they were all kept captive until 1874 when the Ashantis were defeated. They were able to observe and later record in 'Europeans in Captivity' the disintegration of the confederacy. The Ashanti were defeated in battles at Amoafo and Odasu and Kumasi was destroyed by fire and the royal palace blown up by the British. The Asantehene had to pay large sums of gold to the British and give up all claim to territories near the coast.

Ashanti
Gold-Weights

Changing British Policy

British policy began to change in the latter half of the nineteenth century and a more direct connection with the Gold Coast was formed due to various changes. The first of these was Britain taking over most of the Dutch forts in 1868 and the remainder in 1872 which raised hope for increased revenue from custom duties. This along with the defeat of the Ashantis in 1874 by British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley put Britain in the place of control.

There was also in Britain during the 1870's a revival of the spirit of imperialism. In 1872 the colonial office decided not to abandon the Gold Coast but convert it into a crown colony because "in the present tone and temper of the British mind no abandonment of territory would be permitted by Parliament or sanctioned by public opinion." Finally, the continuing trade increase made the protectorate an asset rather than a liability. Thus in 1874 the coastal region was converted into a British crown colony, though under much opposition from educated Africans.

After 1874 however, the British Government was still reluctant to increase responsibilities so the Ashanti and areas further north were left untouched but there was increasing interest in the colony. From the mid-nineteenth century international trade was becoming more competitive because France and Germany were becoming industrialised. There was also a growing need for sources of raw materials and markets which industrial countries could control. Lastly in the 1880's and 1890's there was a belief throughout Europe that the greatness of any country depended on the number of colonies she possessed. It was for these reasons that from 1884 Africa was partitioned off between European powers.

To forestall the French and German encroachment on British territory the British made moves to extend control in the Gold Coast by exiling the Asantehene in 1896 and making the northern territories a protectorate in 1898. This was followed by finally conquering the Ashanti Empire in 1901. In the same year a colony was constituted by an Order-in-Council.

Meanwhile between 1896 and 1901 the British, French and Germans drew up the boundaries of their colonies, unfortunately without regard to tribal groups. Britain's area of control was expanded after the defeat of Germany in the First World War. Her colonies were divided between France and Britain, Togoland being added to the Gold Coast colony to be jointly administered with it.

The colony now needed a stable administrative system to continue economic and social development in the twentieth century. It was the move towards this with its many deficiencies which led to the rise of nationalistic movements by educated Africans.

The rise of Nationalism

Nationalism in the Gold Coast, as with many other countries originated from dissatisfaction with European colonial rule and increasing ability to organise opposition to it. Both of these arose out of the same economic, social and political developments.

Economic development

From the beginning of the twentieth century there was a great expansion in the production of primary goods for export. Dr.J.B.Danquah in the Akim Abukwa Handbook (1928) describes the rapid growth of the Cocoa industry which from 1910 became the leading cash crop.

Mining was another great growth industry. In 1910 only gold was exported but after the construction of railways; Sekondi - Tarkwa - Kumasi (1898-1903) and Accra - Kumasi (1909-1923) diamonds, manganese and bauxite were also exported.

To promote commerce, coins were introduced in 1913 and notes in 1916, in place of cowries and barter. Increasing demand for imported goods led to trading firms and companies being set up, particularly European, Syrian and Indian. Mrs.Isobel Ryan, a Canadian involved in the timber export business at Takoradi, describes the business and trading world in 'Black Man's Town' (1951).

This economic development in the Gold Coast led to the growth of two classes of people which could be exploited by nationalist leaders. First, the African wage earners and labourers, who complained of low wages and bad housing. Second, the middle class: cocoa farm owners, private business men, importers, contractors etc. which chafed under competition from expatriate firms. There was general dissatisfaction with European control, the fixed prices for crops produced by the Africans and prices of imported goods.

Social Development

The economic growth was a major cause in the rise of the two new African social classes but it was also aided by education. More elementary and secondary schools and training colleges were opening and there was an increase in the number of educated Africans such as civil servants and school teachers. Many were dissatisfied with opportunities under the colonial regime.

A new pride in the African heritage also grew up among this class who had tended to be divorced from the roots of their cultural background. This was helped by the writings of Captain R.S.Rattley an officer of the Anthropological Department.

Added to this many Africans had British or American University training and studied socialist and Marxist literature which condemned colonialism and techniques of modern party organisation and strategy.

Political Development

In the 1920's and 1930's indirect rule was established which meant the administration of the country was in the hands of British Officials and predominantly illiterate chiefs, excluding the highly educated and well qualified Africans. The entire senior administrative and legal

services became the preserve of Europeans. In 1893 nine of the 43 senior posts were held by Africans, in 1908 five out of 278, and in 1919 only two Africans held senior posts. Anger was thus being created among the class best equipped to bring down the colonial regime.

Beginnings of Liberation Movement

The Liberation movement took the form of a series of societies being formed, mostly unsuccessful. The first of these was the Fante Confederation formed in 1868. Its aim was to resist the Anglo-Dutch exchange of forts and to take over the administration of the country when Britain left but with the Dutch withdrawal and the imperialistic British Spirit, the confederation was suppressed.

In 1897 the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society was formed led by chiefs and educated upper classes. Its immediate aim was to protest against the acquisition of land by the Government, but it also intended to carry out a positive nationalist programme. This included: giving knowledge to the rising generations of the historical past, encouraging the study of laws, customs and institutions, promoting an education policy and achieving democratisation. J.M.Sarbah in Gold Coast Customary Law (1897) and Caseley Heyford in Fanti National Institutions (1903), both suggested custom should form the basis of common law.

The society was very important up to 1925, it defeated the Government Land Bills in 1898 and the Forest Lands Bill in 1912. However it was destroyed between 1925 and 1927 by the Governor who succeeded in dividing the chiefs from the educated Africans.

Meanwhile Joseph Caseley Heyford member of the Legislative Council (1916) started the West African Congress in 1917. It differed from previous movements in that it held an entirely middle class attitude and had nothing to do with the chiefs. It also encompassed other British colonies in West Africa.

It resolved to pursue self government so that people of African descent could get the vote. It wanted a West African Court of Appeal and a university for West Africa. In 1920 they sent a delegation to London and were received but were told the time was not yet right. They continued to meet after this but the movement declined and disintegrated after Caseley Heyford's death in 1930.

After the collapse of the West African Congress there were a series of youth movements led by Dr. Azikwe and Dr. Danquah. They were ineffective but kept the nationalist demands alive.

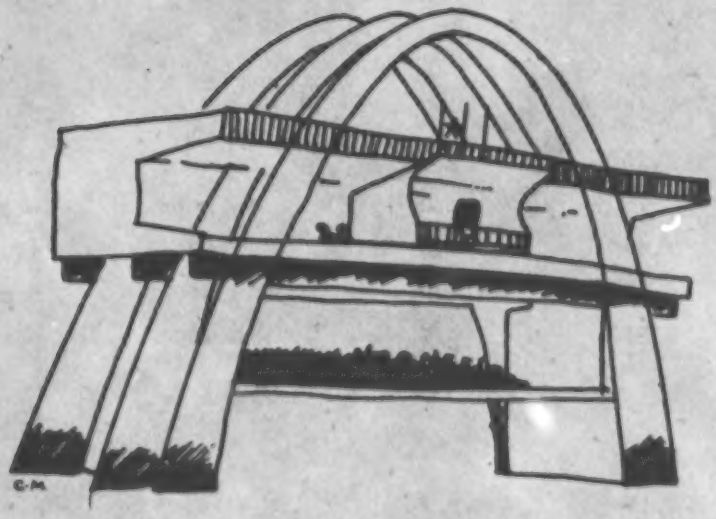
Final pressures for independence

In 1947 the United Gold Coast Convention was formed with its gaol to lead the country to independence in the shortest possible time. Nkrumah was invited to be the general secretary. He had been living in both England and America and had formed strong nationalist views which he writes about in 'Towards Colonial Freedom' published in London after the Second World War.

The U.G.C.C. gave Nkrumah a chance to aggravate growing nationalist feelings as during this time he travelled right through the country setting up branches and delivering speeches. In the spring of 1949 he broke with the U.G.C.C. because it was conservative and did not have the backing of the people.

He formed the Conventions Peoples Party (CPP) based on a more radical programme of positive action and had the support of all classes. In December 1949 a Positive Action policy was put into operation by the CPP which was peaceful fighting by law for self government. He and other leaders were arrested in 1950 as they refused to stop the action but this did not stop him standing for election to the New Legislative Assembly. He was elected for Accra Central with 95% of the poll and so was released.

He became the leader of Government Business in 1951 forming in the process the first all African cabinet and was promoted to Prime Minister in 1952. The CPP had won sweeping victory winning 34 out of 38 seats. After the victory he began to reform the government system and made ready for independence which was officially granted on 6th March 1957.



Black Star Square, Accra - The Arch

G.N.P. and Population (1975) with Growth Rates in Selected Countries

	G.N.P. per Capita		Population	
	Amount U.S.$	Real Growth Rates(%) 1970-75	Number 000's	Growth Rates(%) 1970-75
Low Income Countries				
Ethiopia	90	0.4	27,350	2.6
Upper Volta	110	1.1	6,032	2.3
India	140	0.5	608,072	2.1
Tanzania	170	2.9	14,738	2.7
Middle Income Countries				
Togo	250	2.0	2,220	2.6
Ghana	590	-0.3	9,870	2.7
Jamaica	1,110	4.0	2,042	1.8
Israel	3,790	4.0	3,732	2.1
Industrialised Countries				
South Africa	1,290	2.2	25,470	2.6
United Kingdom	3,780	2.0	55,960	0.2
Japan	4,450	4.0	111,570	1.3
United States	7,120	1.0	213,540	0.8
Switzerland	8,410	0.7	6,400	0.8
Capital Surplus Oil Exporters				
Kuwait	15,190	-3.3	1,005	6.2
Saudi Arabia	4,010	4.1	8,296	2.4
Centrally Planned Economies				
China, Peoples Rep.	380	5.3	822,800	1.7
Cuba	800	1.0	9,332	1.8
U.S.S.R.	2,550	3.1	254,393	0.9

Source : World Bank Atlas 1977

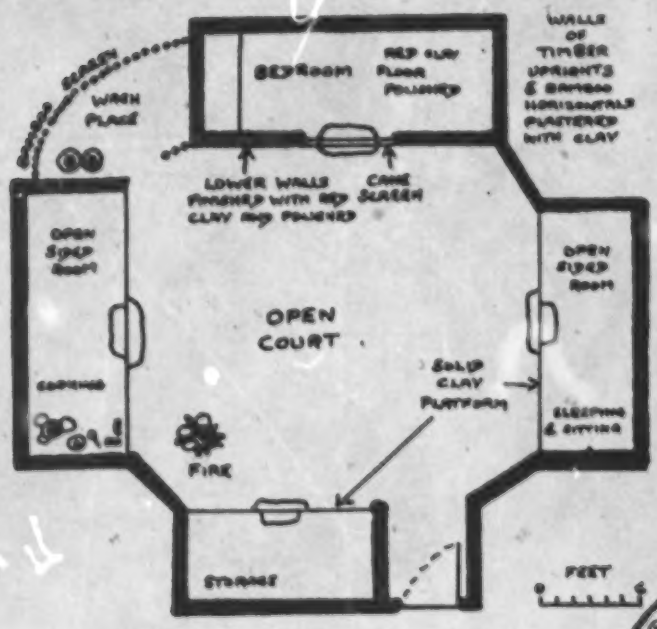
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Houses in Ghana

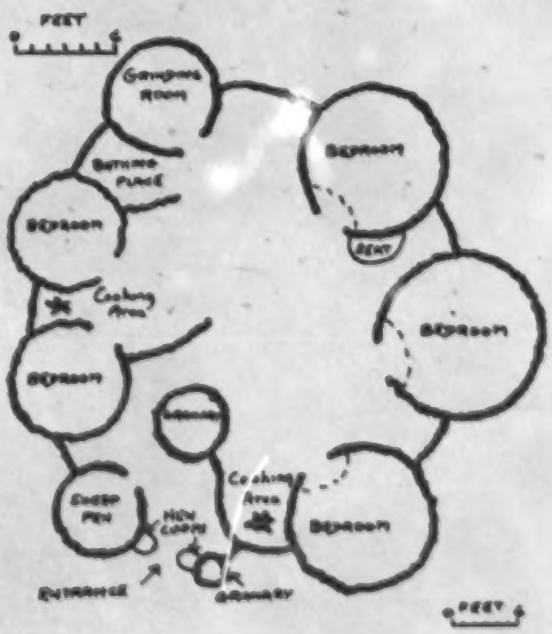
The tribes all had traditional ways of building their houses, some of these are pictured in the diagram. The South East Coast Plain type of round hut, was replaced by Guinea Forest type houses by the end of the last century, and many of these have also had their thatched roofs replaced by corrugated iron.

The houses were usually made of mud and thatch, and were grouped in compounds which were joined together by an outer wall, or stockade. Corrugated iron roofs are very popular today even though they are very hot, and in the richer villages in the South important people have houses of concrete blocks, with tiled roofs and open balconies. In the rural areas the traditional designs are still the most common.

The diagrams below show two different sorts of compound designs.

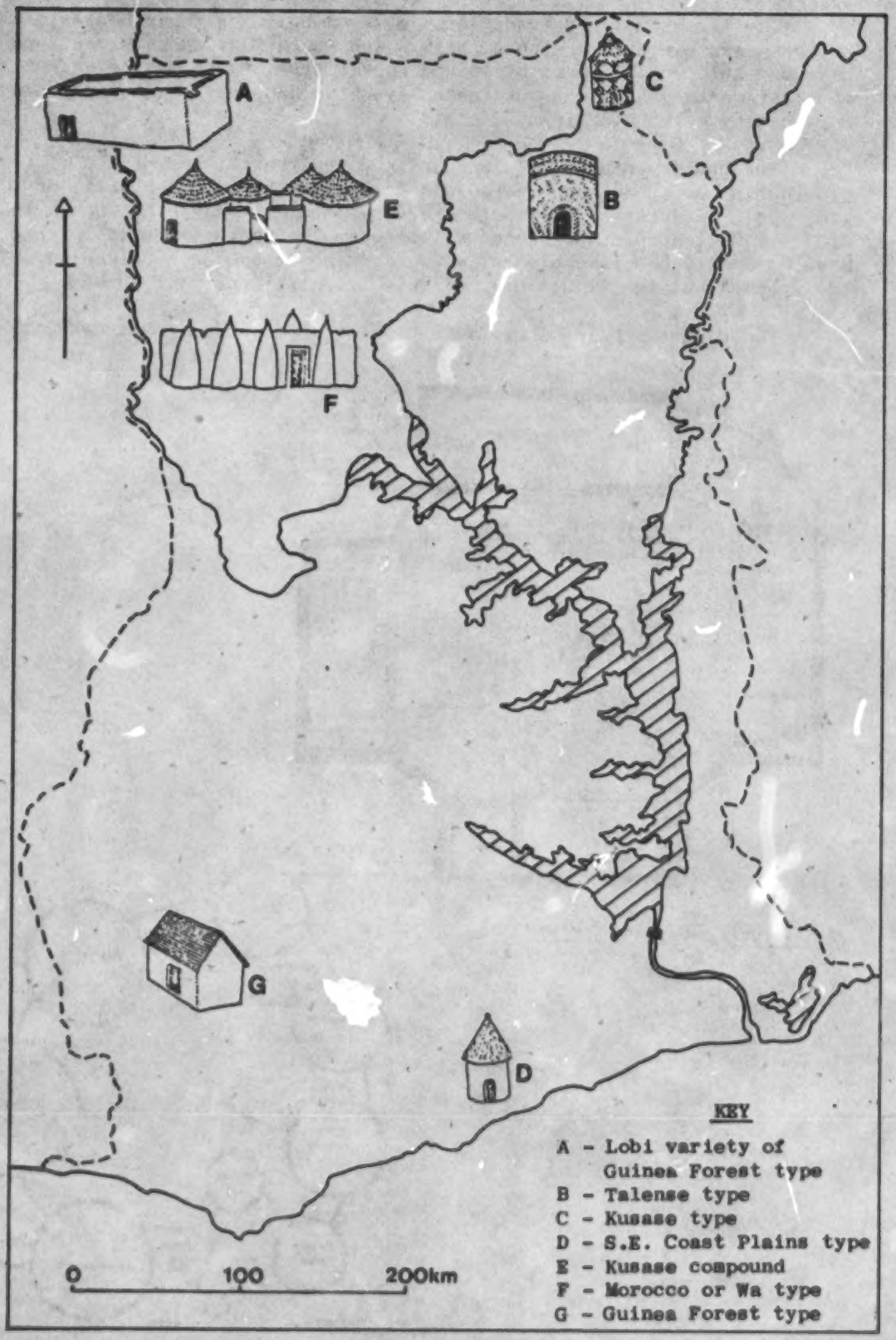


ASHANTI COURTYARD HOUSE



NORTHERN COMPOUND

Traditional Rural House Types



A Ghanaian Folk Tale

ALWAYS VALUE FRIENDSHIP

There was once a monkey who lived on a small island not far from the beautiful surf beach of Accra. He was very happy living in the tall coconut trees which grew on the sands close to the edge of the deep blue ocean of the Atlantic.

The monkey had several friends who used to visit him regularly. One was a very large shark. He was such a good friend that quite often the fishermen used to see the shark taking the monkey on piggy-back rides out beyond the huge breakers.

One day the shark came to see the monkey and asked him to come home with him for dinner, "Please come to visit me" said the shark, "everybody says I am being very stupid and that you are cheating me. They think I am your slave, because I am always coming to your house and taking you out for piggy-back rides, but you never come to my house and visit me. Why don't you come to my house just once?"

The monkey was very sorry his friend was upset, and agreed to visit the shark the very next day. They set off together, the monkey riding on the shark's back. On their way the shark said, "My dear friend, I must ask you another favour. I hope you can help me. The king of the sharks is so ill, that we are afraid he will die. The doctor has recommended that he can only be cured if he can have a monkeys heart. Can you provide me with one for our king?"

The monkey answer quickly "Oh my good friend shark! I know how much you want to cure your king of his sickness and I will gladly help you. You can have my heart to cure your king. But here we are right out to sea and far away from my house. Turn round quickly and take me back home and I will fetch my heart. You see we monkeys always leave our hearts at home whenever we go out visiting.

The shark was very pleased and quickly turned round and carried the monkey back home. The monkey ran up to the top of the tallest coconut tree and sat on the broad leaves. He shouted down to the shark "You can wait there until you too grow old and sick, my stupid friend. I thought you really were my friend, but it is you that were cheating me. How could you try to trick me. But you are so stupid that you didn't know that everybody, even monkeys, keep their hearts inside their bodies. Goodbye, my friend".

S[illegible] said the monkey, and after drinking some coconut milk, he settled down to sleep.

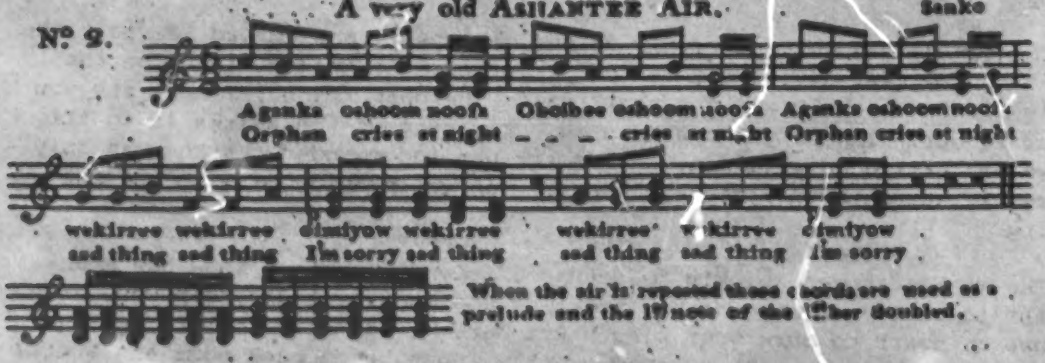
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The oldest ASHANTEE and WARSAW AIR. Sanko

No. 1.
Allegro

A very old ASHANTEE AIR. Sanko

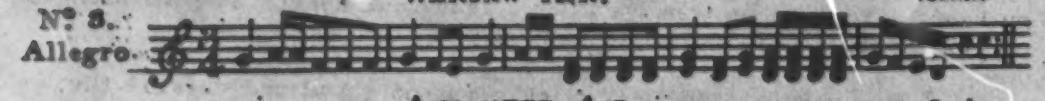
No. 2.


Agamka oshoom noofa Obolbee oshoom noofa Agamka oshoom noofa
Orphan cries at night cries at night Orphan cries at night
wokirree wokirree dimlyow wokirree wokirree wokirree dimlyow
sad thing sad thing I'm sorry sad thing sad thing sad thing I'm sorry

When the air is repeated these chords are used as a prelude and the 12th note of the other doubled.

WARSAW AIR. Sanko

No. 3.
Allegro.



ASHANTEE AIR. Sanko

No. 4.
Presto

FANTEE AIR. Sanko

No. 5.
Allegro

64

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

strings are conducted to the end of a long stick, fastened to the fore part of the box, and thickly notched, and they raise or depress the strings into these notches as occasion requires. The upper string assimilates with the tenor C of the piano, and the lower with the octave above: sometimes they are tuned in Diatonic succession, but too frequently the intermediate strings are drawn up at random, producing flats and sharps in every Chromatic variety, though they are not skilful enough to take advantage of it.

The strings are made from the runners of a tree called Enta, abounding in the forests. All airs on this instrument are played very quick, and it is barely possible to make even an experienced player lessen the time, which quick as it is, is kept in a surprising manner, especially as every tune is loaded with ornament. They have a method of stopping the strings with the finger, so as to produce a very soft and pleasing effect, like the Meyer touch of the harp.

The horns form their loudest sounds, and are made of elephant's tusks, they are generally very large, and, being graduated like the flutes, their flourishes have a martial and grand effect. It has been mentioned in the Military Customs of the Ashantees, that peculiar sentences are immediately recognised by the soldiers, and people, in the distinct flourishes of the horns of the various chiefs: the words of some of these sentences are almost expressible by the notes of the horns; the following uttered by the horns of a captain named Gattoä, occurs to me as an instance

"O Saï tintintoo, ma yuäyiä pa pa."

O Saï great king! I laud thee every where, or exceedingly.

The Bentwa.... ....is a stick bent in the form of a bow, and across it, is fastened a very thin piece of split cane, which is held between the lips at one end, and struck with a small stick; whilst at the other it is occasionally stopped, or rather buffed, by a thick one; on this they play only lively airs, and it owes its various sounds to the lips.

The Mosees, Mallowas, Bournous, and natives from the more remote parts of the interior, play on a rude violin: the body is a calabash, the top is covered with deer skin, and two large holes are cut in it for the sound to escape; the strings, or rather string, is composed of cow's hair, and broad like that of the bow with which they play, which resembles the bow of a violin.

The Oompoochwa is a box, one end of which is left open; two flat bridges are fastened across the top, and five pieces of thin curved stick, scraped very smooth, are attached to them, and (their ends being raised,) are struck with some force by the thumb. I can compare it to nothing but the Staccado nearly deprived of its tone.

The Ashantees have an instrument like a Bagpipe, but the drone is scarcely to be heard.

The rest of the instruments can hardly be called musical, and consist of drums, castanets, gong-gongs, flat sticks, rattles, and even old brass pans.

The Drums .... are hollow'd trunks of trees, frequently carved with much nicety, mostly open at one end, and of many sizes: those with heads of common skin (that is of any other than Leopard skin) are beaten with sticks in the form of a crotchet rest; the largest are borne on the head of a man, and struck by one or more followers; the smaller are slung round the neck, or stand on the ground; in the latter case they are mostly played with the inside of the fingers, at which the natives are very expert: amongst these drums are some with heads of leopard skin, (looking like vellum,) only sounded by two fingers, which are scraped along, as the middle finger is on the tamborine, but producing a much louder noise. The gong-gongs are made of hollow pieces of iron, and struck with the same metal. The Castanets are also of iron. The Rattles are hollow gourds, the stalks being left as handles, and contain shells or pebbles, and are frequently covered with a net work of beads; the grimaces with which these are played make them much more entertaining to sight than hearing.

Their graces are so numerous, some extempore, some transmitted from father to son, that the constant repetition only can distinguish the commencement of the air: sometimes between each beginning they introduce a few chords, sometimes they leave out a bar, sometimes they only return to the middle, so entirely is it left to the fancy of the performer. The observation made on the time of the Sanko may be extended to almost every other instrument, but it is always perfect, and the children will move their heads and limbs, whilst on their mother's backs, in exact unison with the tune which is playing: the contrasts of piano and forte are very well managed.

The singing is almost all recitative, and this is the only part of music in which the women partake; they join in the chorusses, and at the funeral of a female sing the dirge itself; but the frenzy of the moment renders it such a mixture of yells and screeches, that it bids defiance to all notation.

Mean Temperature and Rainfall

Station		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Axim	Temp C	26.7	27.2	27.7	27.7	26.9	25.8	25.3	24.6	25.1	25.9	25.6	26.8	26.8
	Rainfall mm	51.3	61.5	128.5	142.5	179.6	535.2	156.5	54.1	87.4	204.9	191.8	95.7	2129.0
Accra	Temp C	27.2	27.6	27.9	27.8	27.1	25.7	24.5	24.2	25.2	25.9	26.8	27.3	26.4
	Rainfall mm	14.9	33.8	57.6	86.4	138.7	180.3	45.7	14.7	35.6	66.8	35.1	22.4	732.0
Kumasi	Temp C	25.1	26.5	26.9	26.7	26.8	25.3	24.1	23.5	24.6	25.4	25.8	25.4	25.5
	Rainfall mm	17.0	58.7	136.7	143.5	181.6	233.9	125.9	74.2	176.5	201.7	98.0	30.7	1478.5
Tamale	Temp C	27.9	29.7	31.2	30.3	28.5	26.6	25.8	25.4	25.7	26.8	28.2	27.4	27.8
	Rainfall mm	2.3	7.4	51.6	82.5	118.6	143.8	144.5	195.6	223.0	95.5	14.2	3.8	1082.8

Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperatures

Station	C	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Axim	Maximum	30.0	30.7	31.2	31.1	30.2	28.4	27.6	26.9	27.4	28.7	30.3	30.6	29.4
	Minimum	23.4	23.8	24.3	24.2	23.7	23.3	23.0	22.3	22.8	23.2	22.8	23.2	23.3
Accra	Maximum	31.7	31.8	32.0	31.9	30.8	28.9	27.3	27.2	28.5	29.6	30.9	31.6	30.2
	Minimum	22.8	23.4	23.8	23.7	23.3	22.6	21.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.1	22.7
Kumasi	Maximum	30.9	32.4	32.3	31.6	30.8	29.2	27.4	26.6	28.3	29.7	30.7	30.6	30.0
	Minimum	19.2	20.6	21.6	21.8	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.4	20.9	21.0	20.8	20.2	20.9
Tamale	Maximum	35.6	36.9	37.7	36.2	33.4	30.9	29.6	28.9	29.8	31.9	34.9	35.1	33.4
	Minimum	20.3	22.6	24.6	24.5	23.5	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.5	19.7	22.2

A Mammy Lorry

Mammy lorries are private lorries which carry the 'Mammies' or women traders to the markets. They always have a slogan on the front and the old ones have a large circular horn.

A Journey through Ghana by Michael Simpson

One's journey through Ghana might well start at the new and shining Kotoka International Airport, Accra; and after a night at the Hotel Continental, just down the road, one might be forgiven for imagining that Africa is not going to be so different from Europe, after all. Driving thence towards Accra, along a busy, smooth road lined with high hedges hiding luxurious diplomatic residences set amid spacious lawns, one sustains the same illusion. But at last comes central Accra - bustling, overcrowded, colourful and smelly. The huge lorry park holds dozens of passenger-lorries, each seemingly bulging with fat mammies squashed together on wooden planks. The market - one of the largest in West Africa - is a blaze of jostling colour and jarring noise, as women in bright clothes squeeze past each other with sewing machines or buckets of palm-wine bottles balanced perfectly on their heads, and the traders ring their little handbells in an unceasing bid for attention. The traffic stops and starts, as it does in all great cities, and crawls forward a few more paces, while pickpockets eye the wound-down windows and wait their chance. By the deep, open drain at the side of the street, where a man nonchalantly urinates, the crowds step over lines of beggars, all miserable and some with hideous deformities. The streets are lined with numerous lock-up shops mostly privately owned by Asians or Arabs, who display very keen business acumen. There are few department stores. The only large ones are those of the Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC), the Union Trading Company of Basel (UTC) and the United Africa Company (Kingsway). There is a two-platform railway station, where an antiquated steam-engine waits to take you, at a very gentle pace indeed, to Kumasi or Takoradi. If one looks hard enough, one can find a small central bus-station, whence long-distance coaches of the State Transport Corporation take one to a number of distant towns. Most of these coaches, however, leave from the main bus-station, which is some 2 miles out of town, on the ring road - a common arrangement in Ghana, which (whatever the reasons for it) certainly makes business for the rattling unroad-worthy taxis, which are very numerous. For long-distance travel the State Transport coaches provide a fast and punctual service, though to a limited number of destinations. The ubiquitous mammy-lorries and 12-seater minibuses (which invariably seat 20 in Ghana) are the only means of public transport for most places.

The journey up to Ashanti (just under 200 miles to Kumasi) takes one out again past the Airport and the carefully kept grounds of the University of Legon (the original University College in the Gold Coast) onto the open plain which surrounds Accra. The name 'Accra' is said to mean 'anthills', and there are numerous tall, red anthills - some 10 feet high or more - to be seen from the road. The country is dry grassland just here, with only scattered trees. However, the grass can be tall, and is commonly taller than the tallest anthills. No wonder it is known as 'elephant grass'!

Only half an hour's drive from the airport, and 20 minutes beyond where the road to Akosombo and the Volta Region branches off to the right, to continue along the coastal plain, one reaches the escarpment. From a distance it confronts one as almost sheer, and the road ascends steeply and by several hairpin bends. Once atop the scarp, and having glanced back at the wonderful view of the Accra plain, one presses on along a twisting, hilly road very different from the straight ribbon that cuts starkly across the plain below. Everything is different here. The vegetation is now dominated by trees, and there is a general appearance

of dripping luxuriance. The first village sells pineapples, and the side of the road seems covered with hundreds of pineapples for sale. This is the Akwapim country. Aburi, the first small town, with its warrens of little square mud huts and alleyways, is famous for the magnificent botanical gardens on the edge of the town. This country is high and cool, and was a favourite resort of the British - so close to Accra. Mampong-Akwapim, the next town, is famous for its missionary-founded deaf school; and Akropong, further on, is renowned as a centre of Presbyterian education.

At Mamfe, we leave the Akropong road, and turn northwards, over the ridge of hills, and then steadily downwards through extensive cocoa plantations to Adawso, and thence to the town of Koforidua (pop.20,000 ? - my own, very tentative, estimate). As one approaches Koforidua, which is the administrative centre of the Eastern Region, one sees, to the North-East, the ridge of hills which continues, roughly parallel to the main road, all the way into Ashanti, where it becomes the Mampong Scarp.

The road twists and winds onward, undulating still but not so hilly now, through village after mud-brick village, houses all higgledy-piggledy close to the road; sheep and hens, goats and children in the road, women carrying water on their heads, men playing draughts in the shade of doorways. Through Oyoko, Jumapo, Kukurantumi, Bunso. At Bunso, beside the road there is the Cocoa Research Station. On and on the road goes, and one hopes not to get stuck behind a mammy lorry, belching black fumes as it labours onwards under its heavy load. Timber lorries are a danger, too - enormous juggernauts, carrying huge sections of mahogany treetrunk to the coast or to the sawmill. Potholes are a very frequent hazard on the road, and one suffers many a puncture as one travels these roads - and there is no AA to help out.

After Osino, the road unexpectedly becomes wider and straighter. Up and down it goes, but straight ahead, with only an occasional bend. The power lines from Akosombo to Kumasi follow quite close to the road, emphasising the straightness until one starts to long for the monotony to end.

At Nkawkaw, the State Transport coaches pull in for a break of journey at a cafe where the owner prides himself on the European standards of cleanliness and service - and indeed, the place is very much like any roadside cafe in England. It is more usual for the ordinary Ghanaian to take his refreshment at a 'chop bar' ('chop' being the local pidgin for 'food') - this is normally a small hut at the roadside where one can indulge in fufu (cassava pounded to a sticky pulp, as popular with Ghanaians as fish and chips are with us), groundnut soup, palm-wine or kenkey (which is fermented maize, and has a very strong taste).

Nkawkaw is dominated by the sheer white cliffs of the escarpment (part of the Mampong Scarp) to the north of the town. This is certainly one of the best places from which to see the scarp, as further onwards the road turns once again away from it, to head due west for Kumasi, which is still 66 miles away. The road is again straight but undulating, paralleled by power lines, and slices through the thick green forest with an uncompromising directness, undaunted by the seeming impenetrability of the Ashanti bush. For we are now well inside Ashanti territory. The Ashantis were one-time rulers of an empire in

these dark forests, and I suppose that with Roman ruthlessness they must have created a system of efficient communication based on these same roads. Even today, Ashanti Twi is the most widely spoken vernacular language in Ghana.

Near the turn-off for Bompata, a village some 3 miles off the road, the unwary driver will be alarmed to come over the brow of a hill and be suddenly confronted by a metal gate, closed, right across the road. This is the Ghanaian method of police patrol - stopping traffic for inspection - and in a country where mobile patrols cannot be properly financed, and fast roads are few, it works quite well. Compared with British traffic, the Ghanaian traffic is light, and such a system causes no more than a few moments' delay. The police are usually armed at these barriers, especially at night, and as they are sometimes capricious or even drunken - especially at night - this can be mildly disconcerting. But most are good-humoured towards Europeans, and Ghanaians can get away with all kinds of offences, particularly overloading, by giving a 'dash' or tip (they never think of it as a bribe) to the policeman.

Through Konongo, a gold-mining town, and Ejisu, one eventually drives over the level-crossing where a large yellow sign reads 'Welcome to Kumasi City'. (For description of Kumasi, see B-5).

From Kumasi, one could turn North-North-Eastwards along the old Great North Road, the A1. The new road to the North, via Techiman and Kintampo, has the great advantage of bypassing the congested ferry across the Volta Lake; but in the days when there was no Volta Lake, and only the Volta River to cross, this was always the main route to the North.

Once away from Old Tafo (the main suburb of Kumasi on this road), one passes through Ehwia, where one can watch Ashanti Stools being carved from solid wood, and a succession of other villages specialising in cloth-weaving (the centre for the weaving of Kente cloth being close by here) and pot-making. As further South, the houses are almost all rectangular, of mud-brick construction, and roofed with corrugated iron.

Just beyond Jamasi, the road ascends the Mampong Scarp, by many twists and turns, and hereabouts one is struck by the beauty of the scarp cliffs, the backward views of the forest - hardly a clearing to be seen! - and the sheer height and girth of the trees about. This is one of the few places where one can see far. The forest gives a definitely 'shut-in' feeling, which Europeans find depressing after a while. On top of the scarp is a new television relay station.

Beyond the top of the scarp, one passes Nintin, the fruit-village, with its amazing and colourful variety of fruit on sale at the roadside: pineapples, avocado pears, bananas, lemons, oranges, grapefruit and pawpaws - though pawpaw trees grow everywhere, like weeds, and their nutritious fruit is a fortunate addition to the diet.

The scenery resumes its normal forest-dominated sameness now. Mampong-Ashanti, a busy little town of about 4,000, with a hospital, schools, training-colleges, banks and petrol stations, a crowded market and a variety of lock-up shops, as well as churches of all the main denominations, is the last town of any size on the road to the North. After this, one becomes aware of remoteness gradually closing in. It becomes harder to find petrol, or banks, or shops. There are many

villages at the roadside, until one has passed Ejura, and then even the villages become less numerous. Now one enters the Brong-Ahafo Region, once part of Ashanti, but separated from it by Kwame Nkrumah to weaken Ashanti influence. Brong-Ahafo is no natural entity: it is the outer circumference of the old Ashanti, very extensive and sparsely populated, and its communications are all directed towards Ashanti, towards Kumasi. No wonder the cynics say the 'B.A.' Region is 'Bush Ashanti'.

Atebubu is the only town now before the ferry - and even this is only a slightly larger village. Here, and at Kwame Danso, 20 miles o the main road, according to a doctor-friend who used to take a clinic as often as he could get out from Mampong (where the nearest hospital is situated), the people are without even the basic facilities of modern life.

At Yeji, where the ferry crosses the Volta Lake, there is a permanent half-mile-long queue of lorries, waiting for days to cross. But cars and pedestrians (very few of the latter) are always ushered to the front of the queue, and are not held up. The ferry crosses about three times a day. 100 miles from Mampong, 135 from Kumasi, 305 from Accra; but still 92 miles from Tamale, the only large town in the North, 192 from Bolgatanga in the Upper Region, and 210 from the Upper Volta frontier, this point was the Northern limit of our firsthand experience of Ghana.

(Additional note: although from Mampong to Yeji the scenery is dominated monotonously by dense forest, it is interesting to oberve the decrease in height and girth of the trees from the enormous proportions found south of Mampong to the almost-English proportions of the Yeji forest. Even at Yeji, however, there were few breaks in the forest cover).

Alternatively, from Kumasi one could turn South-Eastwards, past the large sawmills on the outskirts of Kumasi, and along the dusty, red road that leads 18 miles to the brink of the deep, circular hollow wherein lies the perfectly round crater-lake, Lake Bosumtwi. The morning mist rising over the forest, and leaving the lake bathed in glistening sunshine, is a sight well worth seeing. The road goes only to the brink of the crater. From there, only a steep path - so steep that one descends on one's bottom more than on foot - gives access to the lakeside village, which is consequently very isolated. The people there, when we saw them, were apparently suspicious of outsiders. They didn't appear to welcome our cameras, so we refrained from taking photographs. It was curious to see that they fished, not from boats, but from single planks of wood - as we were told, because the god of the lake was supposed not to like metal, even metal nails. Tuesday was the holy day of the god, and no fishing was ever done on that day.

A third alternative from Kumasi is to turn due Southwards, along another of those straight but undulating Ashanti roads. The road had been widened and resurfaced, beyond the turn-off for Bekwai and Cape Coast, when we travelled this way, as we did several times about 1969 or 1970 - so this was a good, fast run, past the gold-mining centre of Obuasi, all the way to Dunkwa-on-Offin, some 50 miles from Kumasi.

After another 10 miles of much poorer, but still metalled road, with the surrounding forest becoming still thicker and more impenetrable, one finally reaches the end of the metalled road at Ayamfor. But there is a tolerably good dirt road, which is kept well graded, leading south-west via Akropong to Bawdia, a further 35 miles of choking red dust which coats the vegetation beside the road. One hopes not to find a timber-lorry in front. The dust can hang in the air for 10 minutes after a lorry has passed. The forest here seems the thickest along any

part of our route; and it can be awe-inspiring to turn off the car-engine for a few moments and listen to the heavy, green stillness all around. The constant monotony of the crickets' song is not an interruption of the stillness, but seemingly part of it, a mantle of sound.

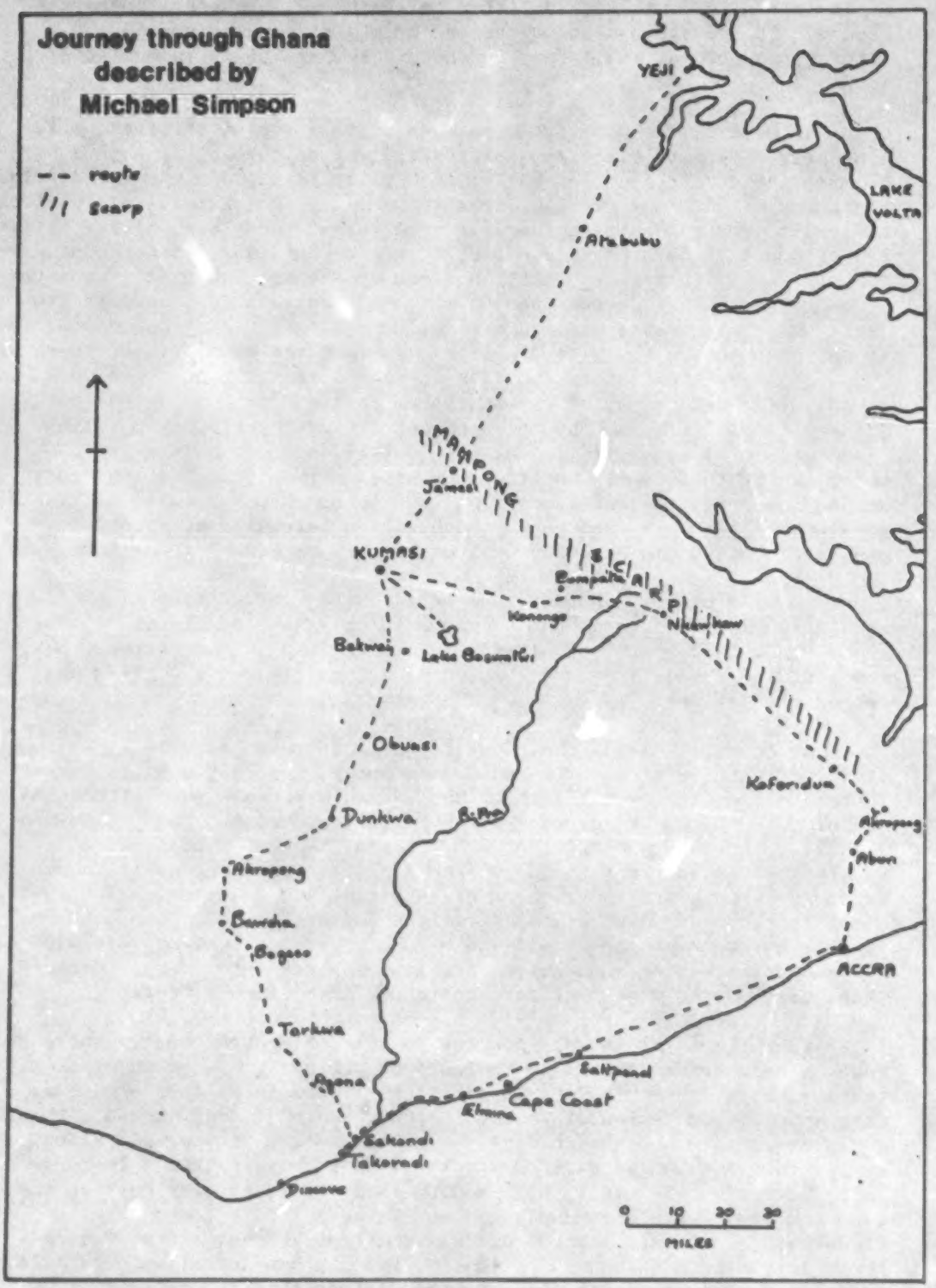
At Bawdia, the metal road resumes. It is narrow at first, but gradually widens to allow two lorries to pass comfortably. Beyond Bogoso, the country becomes hilly, the hills steep-sided and forest-clad, and perhaps 1500 feet or so. Tarkwa (125 miles from Kumasi, and 55 from Takoradi) is a gold-mining town set in a valley amid these hills. It is a busy town, of perhaps 20,000 people or somewhat less, with the usual schools, banks, garages, market and lock-up shops. The mining industry seems rather less vigorous than it was, and now that fewer expatriate staff are employed the place has acquired a slight air of decadence. At Aboso, just to the North, and a little way off the Kumasi road, there is a new glass-bottle factory, built with West German finance, and very busy. I had the good fortune, at Tarkwa, to be invited down one of the gold mines, and was impressed by the apparent efficiency of the operation. The ore is of low-quality, however, and the long-term future was uncertain at that time. The face-workers, unlike others in the mine, worked in appalling conditions: they had to operate hydraulic drills in workings less than 3 feet high, which sloped laterally at about 30 , and had to stand precariously on loose scree and slurry to do this.

On now towards Takoradi, one notices that in addition to the vegetation seen hitherto, bamboo grows thickly at many places beside the road. This is one of the wettest regions of Ghana. Nearer the coast, however, there are large areas which have been cleared and given over to rubber plantations.

At Agona, 37 miles from Tarkwa, the main road bears left, while a dirt road carries straight ahead to the coast, now only 8 miles distant. There are the fishing villages of Bushua and Dixcove - the latter name one of many obviously European names to be found on the coast. Bushua, with its perfect, palm-fringed, sandy beach, is very popular with expatriates living in Takoradi, Sekondi and Tarkwa - but as it is an extensive beach, and the numbers of expatriates are no longer large, the beach is never crowded, and is totally uncommercialised. One wonders though, how much longer it will be before tourism is extensively used as a means of injecting much-needed foreign currency into Ghana. Certainly, Ghana has beaches worthy of foreign tourists' serious attention.

From Agona, it is only another 18 miles, through country where the coconut palm predominates, to the port of Takoradi. Taken together with the administrative centre of Sekondi, this is the third town of Ghana, with a total population of nearly 130,000. Sekondi and Takoradi, though administered as one, are in fact two quite distinct towns, six miles apart, though with few stretches not built-up between them. There is a large Government hospital, with modern facilities, halfway between the two, and many schools and colleges in the area. Both towns have flourishing markets. Sekondi has one small department store, Takoradi three larger ones - though, curiously, two of them are situated a mile from the market area, and close to the railway station and port, apparently because expatriates (who always shop by car) can park there more easily. The post-office and the main branches of the banks are also in this area, where ordinary Ghanaians would not find it convenient to shop. By the railway station - which is bigger than Accra's - there

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



are extensive sidings and branches into the port area. The port is busy, though it no longer handles any regular passenger traffic, and has lost considerable trade to the new port of Tema, just east of Accra. The approach to the port is lined with lorries loaded with timber: these appear to wait for days before entering the port.

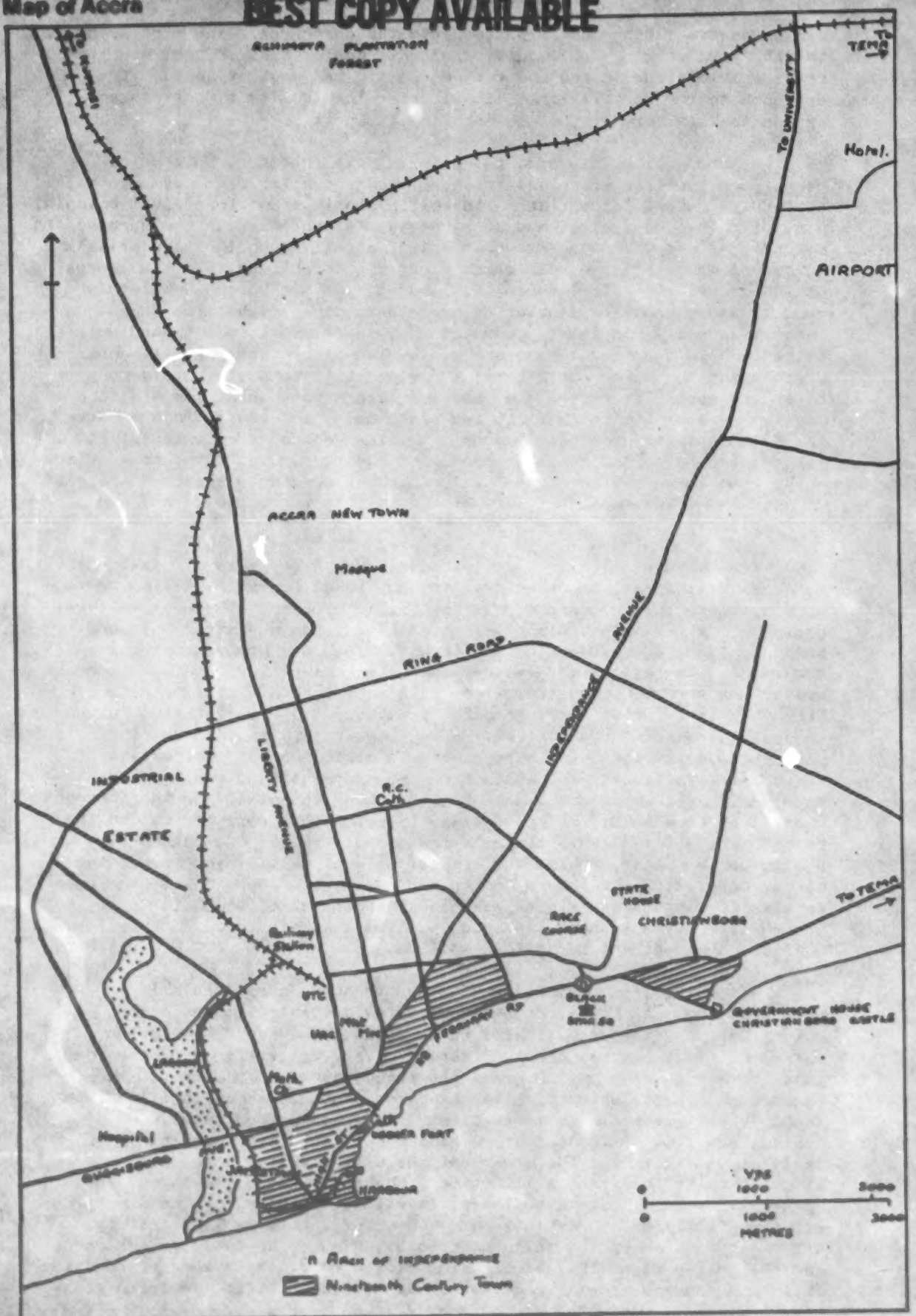
Sekondi, like Takoradi, has an artificial harbour, but one of recent construction which was intended by Nkrumah for naval use by the (friendly) Soviet Union. Ghana herself has only about four naval vessels, none of them ocean-going, and so since the fall of Nkrumah the harbour at Sekondi has stood empty. An unauthorised stroll along the harbour-wall affords a wonderful view eastwards along the coast, and into the depths of the clear blue water, where fish abound. On the beach, lobsters are readily and cheaply available, as are other edible fish. The dugout canoes, normally paddled by teams of men, sometimes have outboard motors fitted. Nets are very large, and are hauled in by teams of villagers standing on the beach: this happens just east of Sekondi, but is most often and easily seen from the main Accra road between Elmina and Cape Coast. Sekondi itself has lost its beach owing to erosion, and massive sea defences have been constructed. One further point of interest at Sekondi is the former business centre of the town, around the post-office - the area known as 'European town', which is now in an advanced stage of decay. As at Takoradi, the life of the town is where the market and lorry-park are.

From Sekondi, it is 133 miles eastwards, along a fairly fast road, to Accra. At first, the road runs through thick forest, 16 miles to Beposo, where the 200 yard wide river Pra is crossed. The next village, Dominasi, is the 'pineapple village' on this road; and after this one suddenly finds oneself out of the forest. The road crosses extensive sugar-cane plantations at Komenda, but after this the vegetation is more grassy and scrubby than afforested, although there are still plenty of trees. This point is about 25 miles from Sekondi. Twelve miles further, the road bypasses the old slave-trading port of Elmina (a name of Portuguese derivation). Elmina castle is still the most impressive of the coastal fortresses, of which there are several, and was used to imprison slaves while ships were awaited. One can still see the dungeons where they were held, and the passage by which they were led out to the beach. For a few miles - the only few on this road - one passes right alongside the coast, behind the line of coconut palms which fringe the beach, before turning inland to bypass Cape Coast. Cape Coast (the name is also of Portuguese origin) was once the capital of the Gold Coast, but modern life seems to have bypassed it, like the main road. It remains, however, an important educational centre.

After this, the remaining 88 miles to Accra are singularly uninteresting. At first, one catches a few distant glimpses of the sea, but at Saltpond the road finally turns inland, and keeps 5-10 miles inland until it reaches Accra. There are very few villages on the road - most are hidden away behind grass and trees, just off the road. The vegetation remains scrubby, with some trees, until, about 15 miles from Accra, there are markedly fewer trees, and grass predominates. One crosses some low hills, and ahead lies the featureless Accra plain - featureless except for the sprawl of the city itself. Here, the linguistically observant will notice a change in the place-names: they sound different. This is no longer territory dominated by the Akan group of tribes (of whom the Ashantis are the chief): this is Ga territory. After one has passed the Weija waterworks, high on an isolated eminence, and the salt-pans on the seaward side of the road, the number of roadside buildings and side-roads, and the density of the traffic, increase greatly. Now, 6 miles from central Accra, one is faced with a slow crawl, behind belching lorries packed with passengers, back to town.

Map of Accra

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



78

(v) Death and Invaliding Rates.

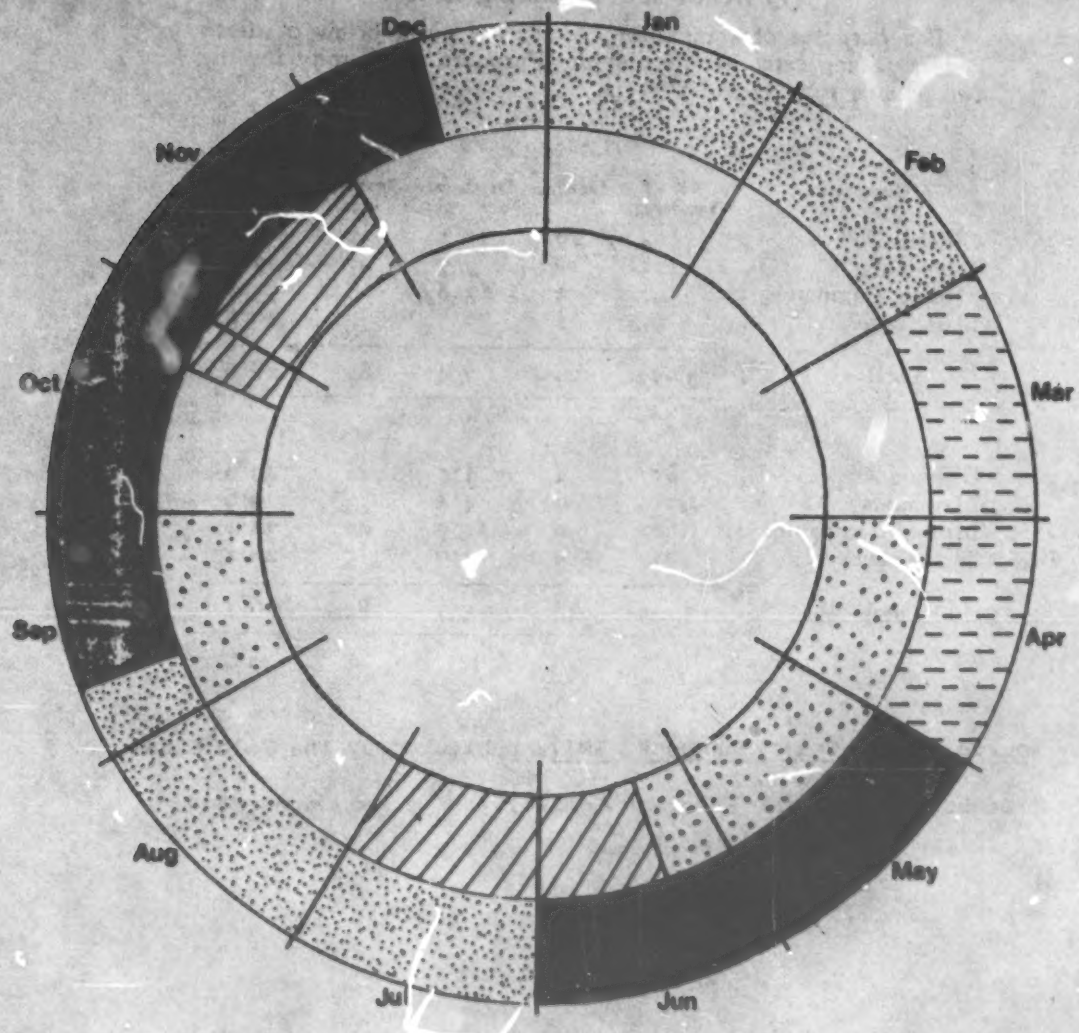
For purposes of comparison, details are given below of death and invaliding rates as affecting the European community for the two periods 1923-24 and 1933-34.

Occupation.	No. of residents.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invaliding.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
1923-24.					
Officials . . .	994	10	10·1	32	32·2
Merchants . .	1,425	11	7·7	25	17·5
Mining Companies .	527	2	3·8	28	53·1
Missionaries . .	97	1	10·3	2	20·6
Total . .	3,043	24	7·9	87	28·6
1933-34.					
Officials . . .	857	3	3·5	42	49·0
Merchants . .	1,359	6	4·4	13	9·6
Mining Companies .	682	8	11·7	22	32·1
Missionaries . .	247	1	4·0	5	20·2
Total . .	3,145	18	5·7	82	26·1

Source: Gold Coast Handbook, 1937, published by the Gold Coast Government.

Remember most of the European Community were men, aged 20–45

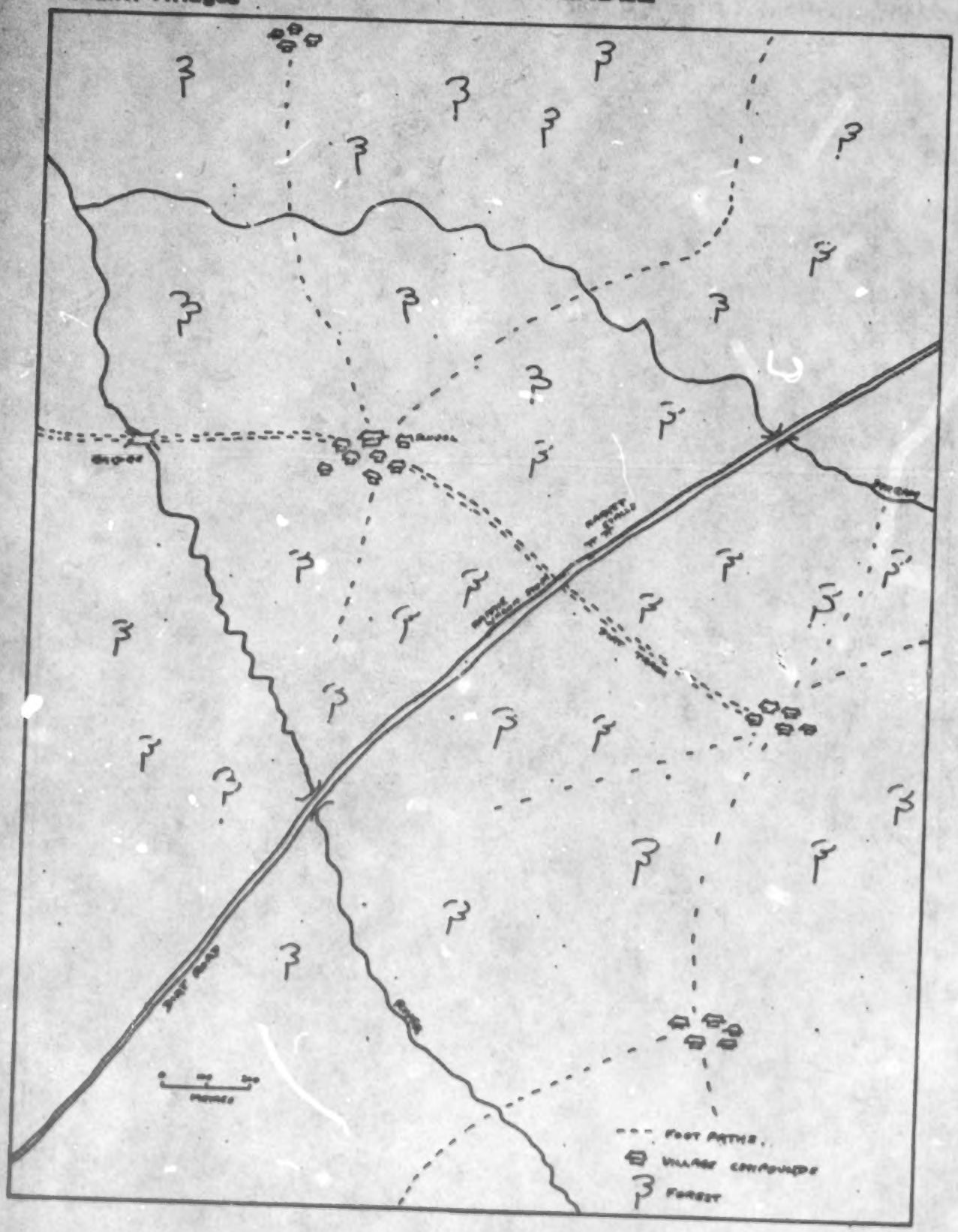
The Annual Cycle of Human Activities on a Cocoa Farm



SOWING		HARVESTING		
	Maize		Cocoa	Weeding
	Plantain, Cocoayam, Yam		Maize	

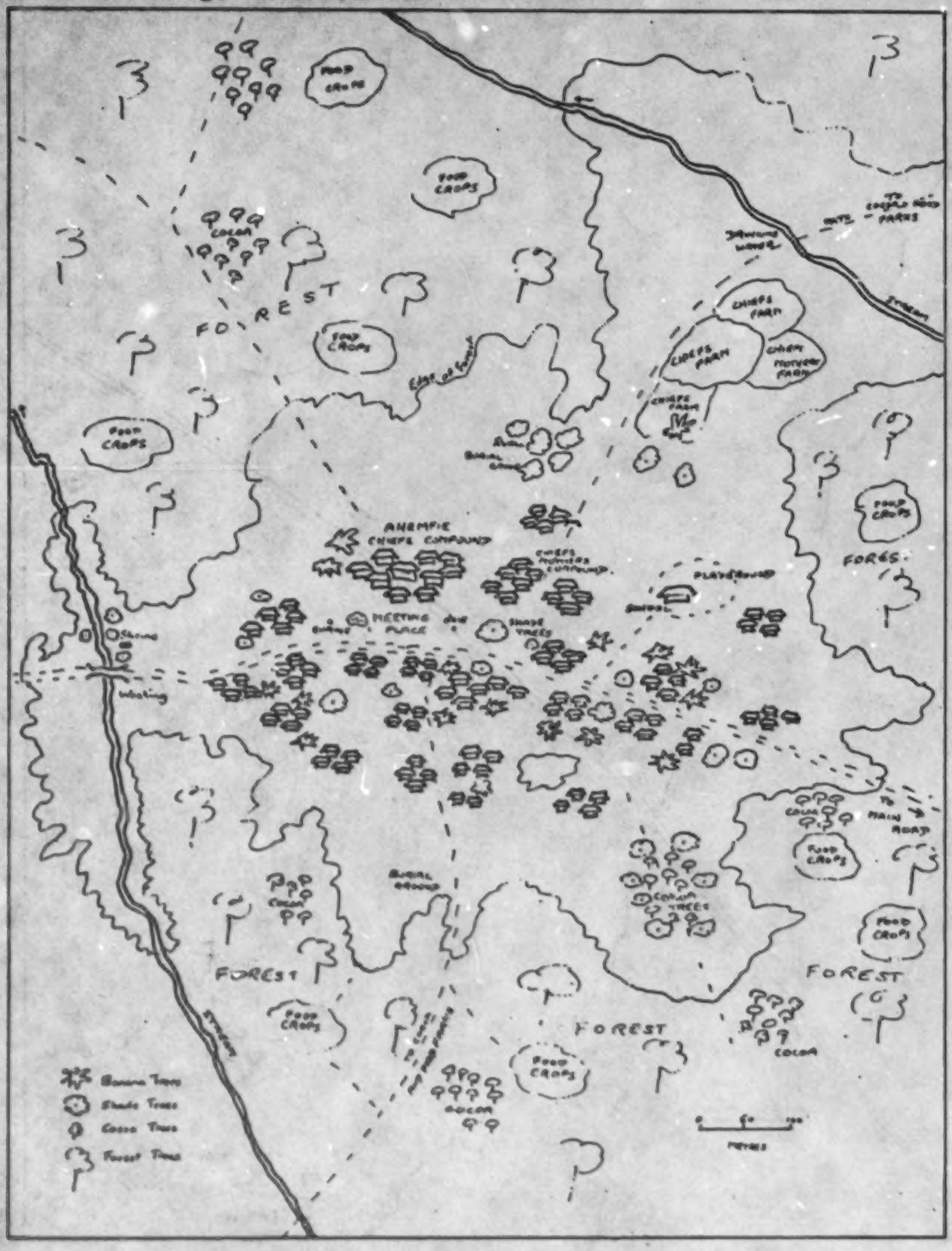
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

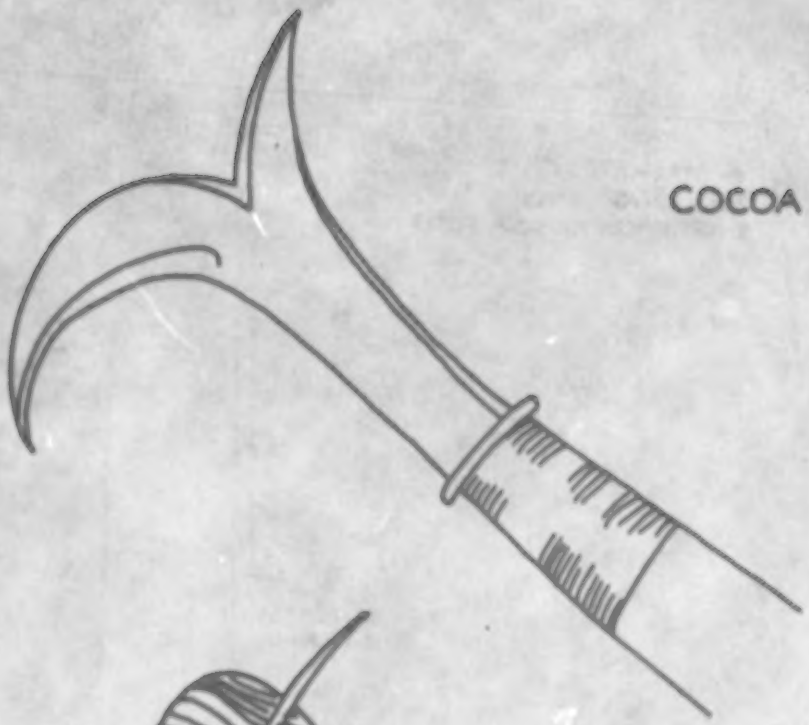
Ashanti Villages



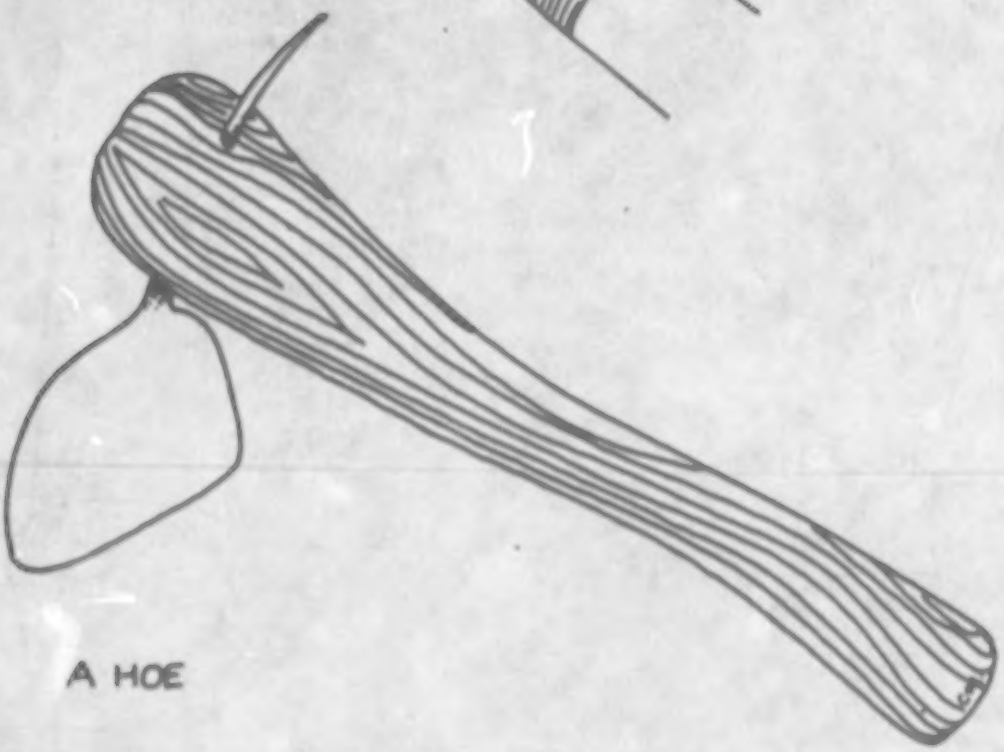
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

An Ashanti Village (after P. Oliver)



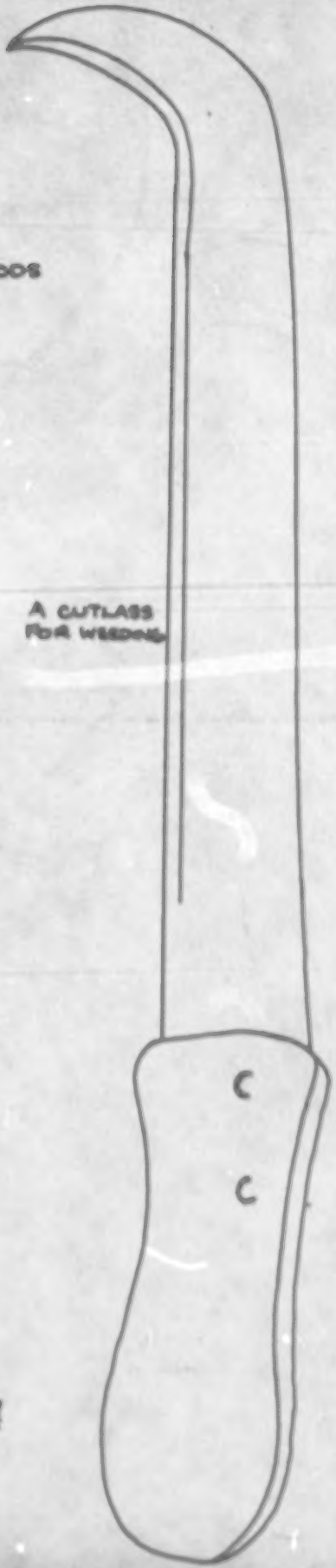


COCOA HOOK



A HOE

A MACHETE FOR
PLUCKING AND
BREAKING COCOA PODS



A CUTLASS
FOR WEEDING

A Cassava Plant

Cassava

White Yam

E.5.11

74

86

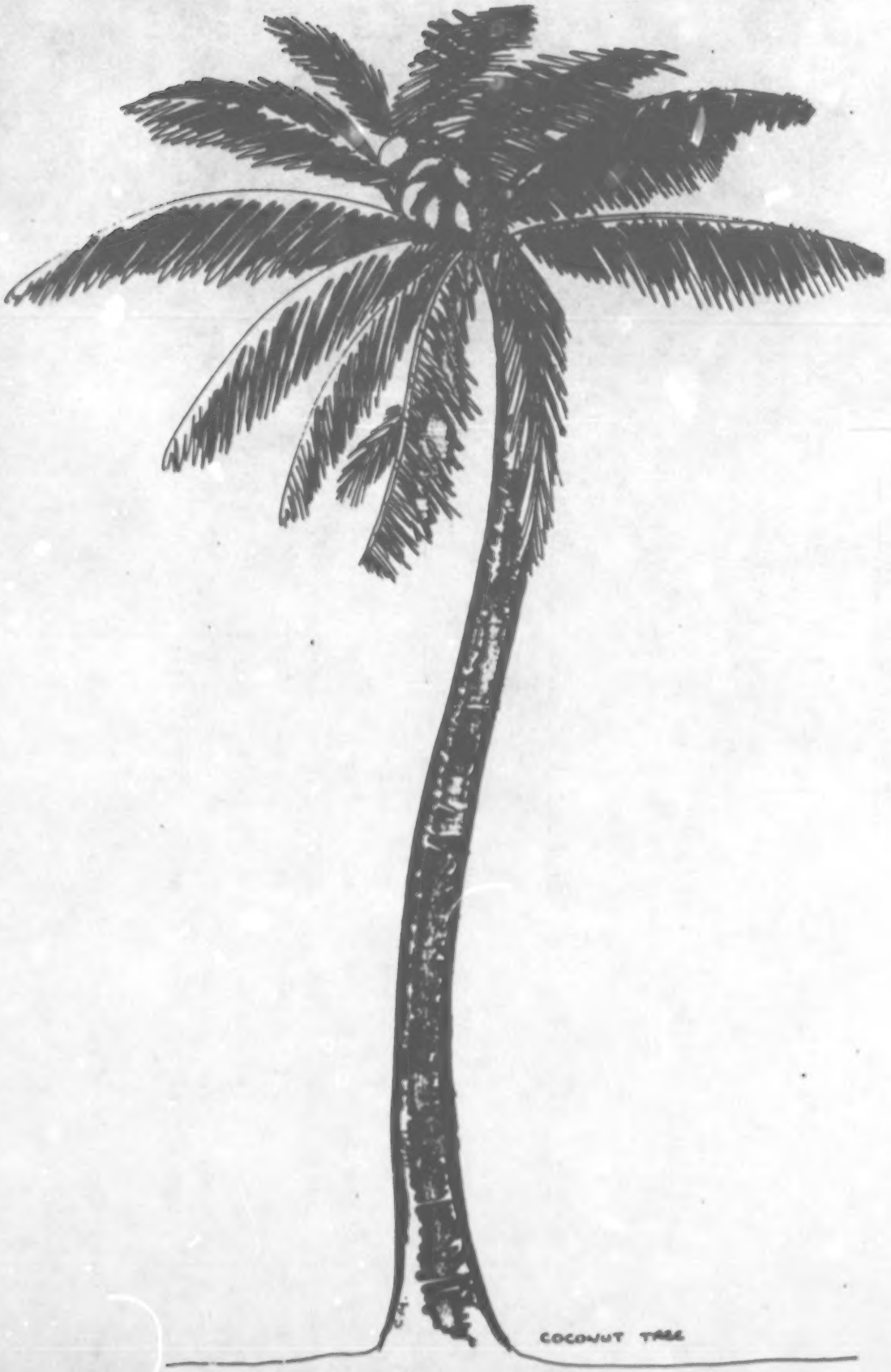
87

75

Paw-paw

Pineapple

89



COCONUT TREE

Cocoa Production in 1000 metric tons

1952-56	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
244.6	321.9	439.0	416.0	428.4	427.7	580.9	415.7	381.0	423.5	327.0	414.3	406.0	470.0	420.0

Source : United Nations Statistical Year Book

Spot Price of Ghana Cocoa in London Market

Price per long ton C

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ave
1965	384	344	276	266	254	226	196	246	270	276	294	340	282
1966	359	355	370	402	397	406	436	427	378	390	377	414	392
1967	446	486	482	470	452	456	641	655	701	704	669	711	569
1968	720	691	686	696	691	691	698	723	811	916	1,078	1,147	796
1969	1,069	1,040	1,038	1,032	1,030	1,025	1,057	1,024	1,006	1,046	1,064	976	1,034
1970	839	758	754	749	679	659	711	812	838	814	779	735	761
1971	670	617	596	591	558	581	611	632	580	518	502	486	579

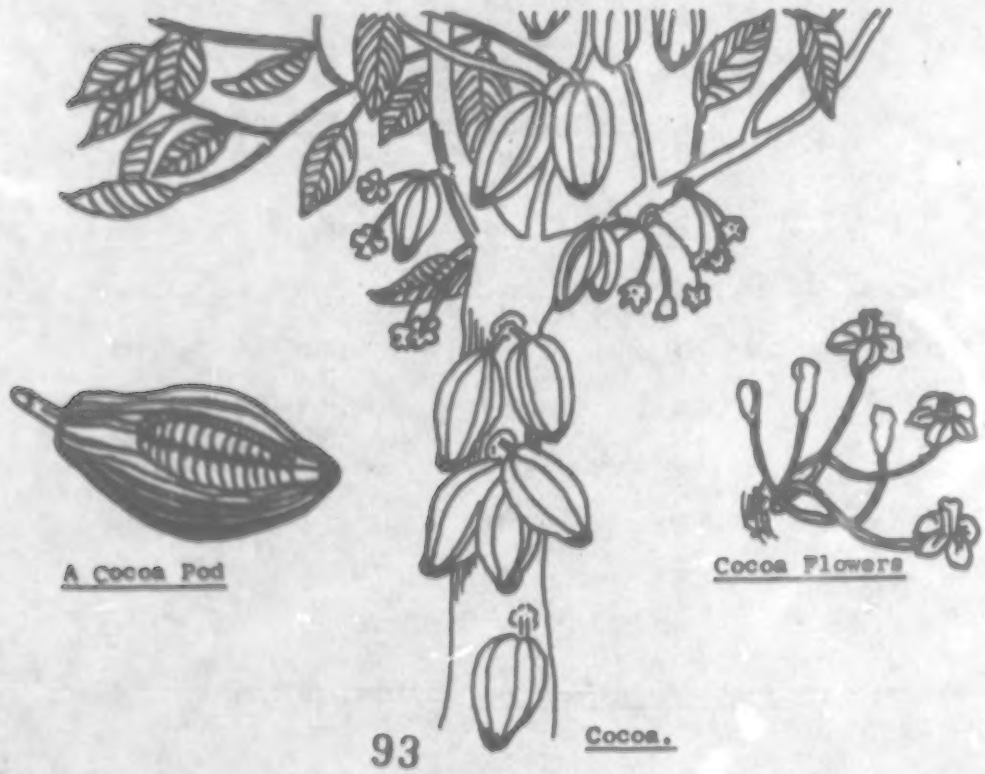
C = Cedi

Source : London Cocoa Market

Cotton Yield in Kilos

Year (Season)	Area under cotton (Hectares)	Lint Cotton	Cotton Seed
1968/69	170.0	35,600.0	58,084.0
1969/70	705.0	106,400.0	173,600.0
1970/71	893.5	164,400.0	268,232.0
1971/72	1,945.0	479,400.0	782,179.0
1972/73	3,710.0	742,600.0	1,211,611.0
1973/74	4,383.0	616,200.0	1,005,379.0
1974/75	4,461.0	869,000.0	1,417,842.0
1975/76	13,061.0	2,773,371.0	4,068,477.2
1976/77 (estimated)	23,928.5	6,458,635.1	9,537,836.7

Source Ghana Handbook 1977



93 Cocoa.

Principal Imports in 1000 Cedis

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Food	79,474	62,510	72,221	111,734
Beverages & Tobacco	3,924	4,624	2,342	4,905
Crude Materials	9,420	12,368	13,244	22,761
Mineral Fuels	24,358	27,030	45,297	46,823
Oils & Fats	3,835	5,246	5,217	6,823
Chemicals	66,874	71,607	63,896	91,135
Manufactures	100,847	99,361	68,196	105,804
Machinery	108,132	131,511	104,294	111,287
Other Manufactures	16,376	19,201	11,310	14,897
Other Transactions	5,807	9,684	7,276	9,781

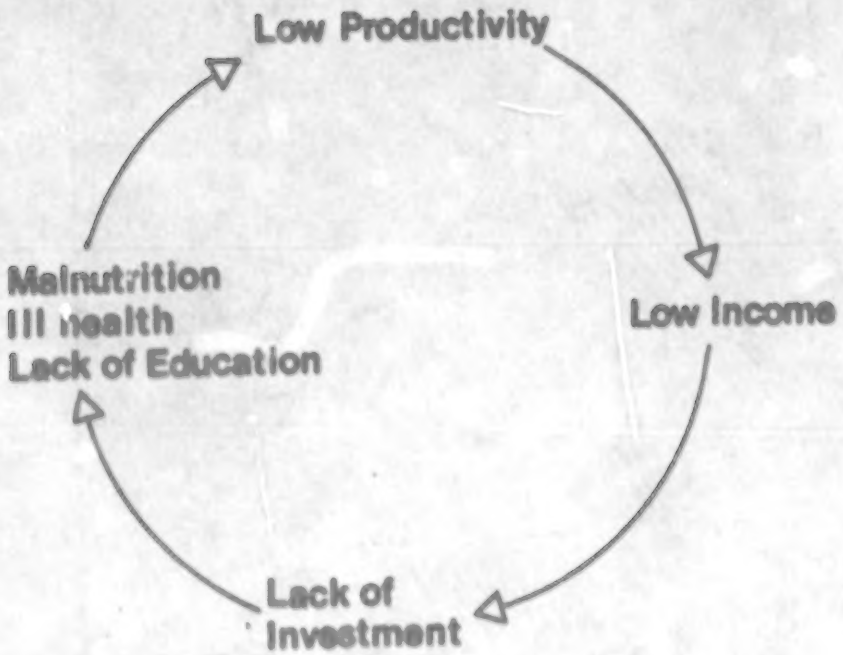
*Provisional

Source : Africa South of the Sahara 1975 : Europa Publications

Principal Exports in 1000 Cedis

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cocoa	328,698	195,066	289,058	344,833	466,427
Timber	36,971	32,753	42,292	88,551	63,955
Gold	25,695	28,454	510,089	71,016	94,843
Diamonds	14,467	11,752	18,544	13,063	14,570
Manganese	7,209	6,641	8,170	7,315	10,519
Bauxite	1,276	2,290	3,683	2,574	3,465

Source : The Statesman's Year Book 1973/74, 1977/78



Ghana's Roads

	Total Miles Maintained by Public Works Dept.	Included in Total	
		Bitumen Surfaced	Gravel Surfaced
1974	21,762	2,746	6,016

Licenced Vehicles

	Total	Included in Total	
		Cars	Goods Vehicles
1969	53,717	34,222	13,137

Source : Statesman's Year Book 1978

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Gold mining in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries

Hart, Lieut. R.C. Geological Report, Parliamentary Papers, 1881:-

> The natives wash for gold in the Pra at certain places but as a rule the water is too deep or the current too strong. . . .
>
> The natives also sink wells for gold, varying in depth from 10 to 25 or 30 feet. The sides stand exceedingly well for years and years without any artificial support. The wells are so narrow, there is barely room for one man to work; the earth is lifted to the surface in a basket. These gold wells are often dry and almost contiguous, so that the ground is honey-combed and one has to walk with caution. I have passed along a bush track lined with gold holes for nearly a mile.
>
> To search for gold in this way is most laborious. . . . I saw no case of tunnelling. . . .
>
> Immediately above Prasu the natives do not appear to dig for gold but below Prasu, to the vicinity of the coast, I found gold-holes the whole way, although none were being actually worked.

Smith, William. A New Voyage to Guinea, 1744:-

Undoubtedly, all the inland countries in Guinea abound with gold mines . . . [and the natives] find great quantities of gold in several of their mines. . . . Besides which, the natives near the sea have another way of finding gold, as thus: in the rainy seasons, after a wet night, the sea-shore is generally cover'd with people, mostly women, each having a couple of bowls or platters made of callabashes; the largest of which they fill with earth and sand, such as is drove down from the mountains by violent floods in the rivers and brooks, &c. This they wash with many waters, by often turning the bowl round, till it washes over the brims; the gold, if any, sinks to the bottom, by reason of its weight. And thus they continue till they have wash'd it all away, except two or three spoonfuls of the bottom, which they carefully take out and lay by in the small bowl, then they fill their platter again, and so wash on till about noon; by that time the small bowl is pretty well fill'd with the dregs which they carry home, and search diligently. Sometimes they find a shilling's worth, sometimes but two pennyworth, sometimes two crowns' worth, and very often no gold at all.

Cuscaden. W.A. Parliamentary Papers xiviii, 1883:-

The visible decrease in the population of Tarkwa attracted my attention on a recent occasion, when, on inquiry, I found that three-fourths of the people had migrated to Aboso, where a valuable lode has lately been discovered. I went there and found over 1,000 hands at work. In addition to these were to be seen innumerable women and children engaged in washing the gold from the surrounding sand.

Hundreds of houses are being erected in the immediate vicinity of the old village of Aboso. . . . The number of hands employed at all these mines varies from 200 to 400. The labourers are chiefly imported from the Kru coast, the only exception being Messrs. Swanzy and Co., who employ the native Fanti.

The men are engaged chiefly in underground labour; occasionally, however, acting as carriers of provisions, machinery, &c., from the coast to their respective mines. . . .

A messenger going from Tarkwa to either Axim, Elmina, or Cape Coast takes between three or four days to reach his destination. Tarkwa is about six hours from Bonsa station (a number of stores owned by the mining companies, on the banks of the Bonsa river which joins the Ankobra further down). In about six hours more he would reach Tomento, a village on the banks of the Ankobra; should a boat or canoe be obtainable here the remainder of the journey can be done in one day.

Accordingly on occasions the time occupied in the ordinary overland journey is shortened by one or two days. In the rainy season cargo boats can go up to Bonsa. A swift messenger despatched from Tarkwa to Kumasi would reach the latter place in seven days, the ordinary time is about nine days.

The Volta River Project by Pauline Copeman

History

The Volta River Project was one of Africa's large-scale development schemes. It combined developments in:-

Hydro Electric Power
Mining
Industry
Transport
A New Port
Agriculture

As early as 1915 the possibility of using the Volta River to generate power had been under consideration but it was not until 1924 that the then Gold Coast Government gave it more serious consideration, mainly to produce enough power to smelt some of Ghana's vast bauxite reserves.

The Volta Basin has a catchment area of some 150,000 square miles (390,000 sq.km) but most of its tributaries towards the north of the basin cease to flow for about 7 months of the year.

1941 Bauxite working commenced at Kanalyerto nr. Awaso. This was exported via Takoradi.

1945-1947 Private interests acquired concessions to develop other deposits.

1951 An investigation into the potential value of the River Volta reported favourably on the possibility of some kind of power development.

1952 A white paper "The Volta River Aluminium Scheme" was published.

1956 Report of the Preparatory Commission of the project. The original project had envisaged the building of a dam at Ajena. The final decision was to build a 370ft (113m) high rock-filled dam at Akosombo at a cost of £70 million ($200 million). The advantage of the second site over the original was because the construction of the dam could be completed within 4 years instead of 7. Behind the dam a reservoir would be formed 200 miles (320km) in length and covering some 3,500 sq.miles (9000 sq.km). The flow would generate 833,000 kw and allow 710,000 acre feet of water per year to be drawn off for irrigation. Approximately 40% of the generated power would be required by the aluminium smelter which was to be located at the new port of Tema. Alternative settlement would have to be provided for some 80,000 people who were at present living in the area, which was to be flooded. For this purpose it was proposed to build 52 new villages and to help the new communities by setting up a Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. The entire scheme was estimated to cost around £173 million made up as follows:-

Power	£70 million
Smelter	£60 million
New Tema Port	£35 million
Resettlement	£8 million
Total	£173

Until 1959 there was virtually no support for the project from overseas financial interests. For despite the enormous power potential from the Volta Gorge and the proximity of the power site to the coast, the British and the Americans and the World Bank were hesitant to offer their support. This was mainly due to the failure of many previous large-scale African schemes and also to the uncertainty concerning Ghana's political future. Also for the complete success of the project, it would involve the building of new towns, roads and railways, bridges and additional dams and power producing units in the Bui Gorge 120 miles (193 km) above Akosombo and at the Kpong Rapids. It also even envisaged an irrigation and floodland agricultural project.

In 1962 the climate of the overseas opinion altered and Ghana managed to borrow the money from overseas.

Construction

The Kpong Rapids Project involved the building of a 'run-of-the-river' plant with a head of only 40 feet and it would be dependent on the stabilizing of the flow by the dam at Akosombo.

The Bui Gorge dam was to have been built by a construction team from the U.S.S.R. at an estimated cost of £20 million.

The New Port of Tema

This new port was to be constructed 17 miles east of Accra and was essential not only for the Volta River project but also to provide increased harbour facilities which Ghana hoped she would need with increasing overseas trade.

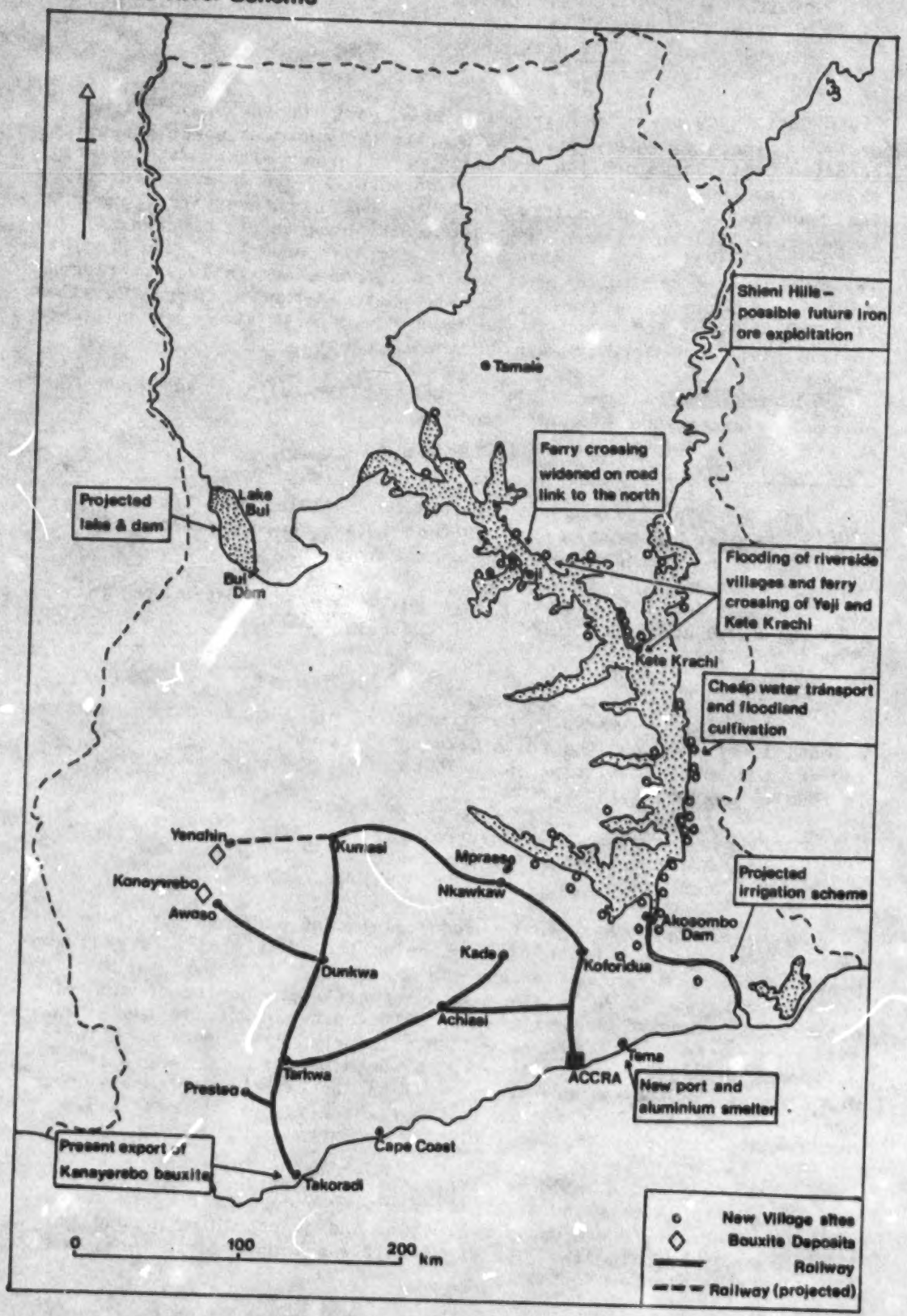
Work was begun on the access railway from Accra to the port in 1952 and completed in 1954. The breakwater of the harbour was constructed from stone quarried in the Shai Hills.

Tema is now a fast growing industrial centre with a new steel works, plus other manufacturing industries including a clinker-grinding plant for concrete production and the manufacture of pre-fabricated concrete panels. There is also a plant for the production of aluminium cutlery. The aluminium smelter was built and began work in 1967. The site was chosen so as to be able to use imported ore and so be able to postpone the capital expenditure which would be needed to exploit Ghana's own bauxite resources. As well as the harbour for ocean-going vessels, another harbour was built for fishing vessels. This it was hoped would encourage the local fishing industry.

One other important development was the completion of a bridge over the Volta River at Adomi in 1956, giving access by road to the opposite bank for future dam construction and by providing a road to Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. The dam itself was completed in 1964, and the reservoir started to fill.

The possibilities for agricultural development, fishing, transport and control of disease was enormous. It was hoped that the development of the reservoir would remove some of the breeding grounds of the simulium fly which breeds in rapids and fast tumbling water and which

The Volta River Scheme



100

causes the disease of river blindness.

It was also estimated that some 20,000 tons of fish per year would be caught in the reservoir and this would help to reduce expenditure on imported and tinned fish.

Agriculture would be affected in two ways:-

1) The reservoir would rise and fall between periods of maximum and minimum river flow, so creating a strip of flood plain suitable for rice and sugar production.

2) Below the dam site are the Accra Plains where some 440,000 acres could be made productive by irrigation.

The Volta Lake Transport Company

One of the promised benefits of the Akosombo Dam was that of water-borne transport system on the man-made lake. Although the reservoir was finished in 1966, transport on it was not immediately possible although some development had been started.

The smelter at Tema was functioning not with Ghana's own bauxite but with imported aluminium and this eliminated the need to improve the lower Volta for navigation purposes, although the lake behind the dam does provide a 400 km navigable waterway which extends to the country's northern region.

Ghana's Seven Year Plan in 1964 was formulated at a time when the new lake was beginning to fill and perhaps took a more optimistic view of the potential use of the lake than in fact was possible. It was intended that the lake should be used for transportation of all bulk and slow-moving goods. Certain wild claims were made about the cheapness of the water transport and a system of lake ports with an integrated network of road and rail feeder routes was put forward.

In 1960 The Volta Lake Transport Company was formed with 51% of the shares held by the Government's Volta River Authority and the bulk of the rest by Elder Dempster, a British Shipping Company. In 1975 the Volta Lake Transport Company became wholly owned by the government. Transport operations started in 1970 and assumed their present pattern in 1972. Scheduled passenger services are maintained by the 'Akosombo Queen' on an itinerary which includes Akosombo the southern lake terminal, Kpandu, Kete Krachi, and Yepi the northern terminal. The vessel was designed to carry 12 first-class passengers in air conditioned cabins and about 40 second-class passengers in dormitory accommodation but the real demand is for considerably larger numbers and many travel on the open-deck, often obscuring the view of the helmsman. Passenger traffic is also subjected to wide monthly fluctuations often with marked seasonal imbalance, especially during November - April, the driest months of the year. Also there is directional imbalance with southbound traffic between Kete Krachi and Akosombo exceeding the northbound.

When not required for the scheduled services the ship is used for day tourist cruises on the southern part of the lake. At least one national park is planned adjacent to the west side of the lake in the hope that it will encourage more tourists to the area.

The Company also operates two freight ships:-

1) 'The Yapi Queen' capacity 250 tonnes and used between Akasombo and Yapei. The cost of moving a heavy tractor from the south to north by lake is about £260 as opposed to being moved on a low loader at a cost of around £1,000.

2) 'The Yeji Queen' used on the Kete Krachi to Akosombo run, mainly for south-bound yam traffic. It is also used for shipping cocoa from the Afram region.

Freight transport like the passenger is also subject to directional imbalance.

Lake Volta Freight Movement

		Total Tonnage	% Northbound	% Southbound
Akosombo - Yapei	1973	22,162	92	8
	1974	20,382	86	14
	1975	17,626	54	46
Akosombo - Kete Krachi	1973	3,696	10	90
	1974	3,323	23	77
	1975	3,570	18	82
Akosombo - Aframfrom	1973	2,335	1	99
	1974	811	0	100
	1975	2,639	0	100

Bibliography

D.Hilling 'Lakeland route through Ghana' Geographical Magazine Vol XL IX No 5 February 1977

W.Morgan & J.Pugh West Africa Methuen 1969

R.J.Harrison Church West Africa Longman 1976

D.Hilling 'No Evolution of a Port System' Geography Vol 62 Part 2 April 1977

Persons engaged in earning Employment : 1966 and 1970

	1966	1970
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	49,243	48,929
Mining and Quarrying	25,548	25,248
Manufacturing	35,820	52,785
Construction	46,475	49,993
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	15,030	14,780
Commerce	35,482	35,929
Transport, Storage and Communications	31,537	32,543
Services	122,367	137,761
TOTAL	361,502	397,968

Source : Africa South of the Sahara 1975 : Europa Publications

Ghana Employment Structure 1960 and 1970

	1960	1970
Agriculture, forestry, hunting or fishing of which 20.4% cocoa farming	61.8%	57.2%
Commerce, transport, storage and communication	17.2%	n.a.
Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, construction electricity and waterworks	15.0%	n.a.
Other services	6.0%	n.a.

(n.a. = not available)

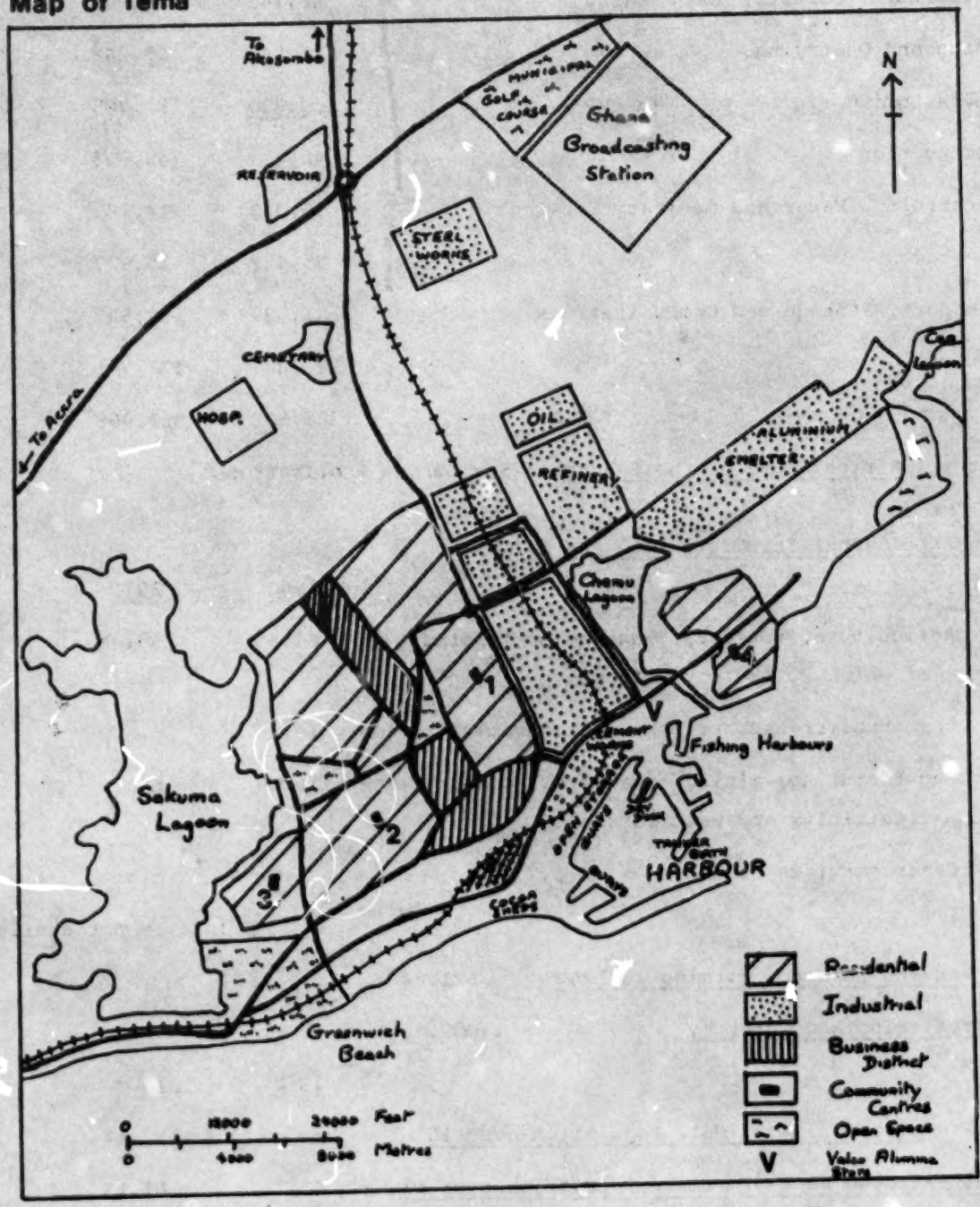
No. engaged in cocoa farming in 1960	521,642
Other farming and forestry	1,002,526

	1960	1970
Total employed as % of Male Population over 15	83.2%	77.1%
Total employed as % of Female Population over 15	53.7%	61.1%

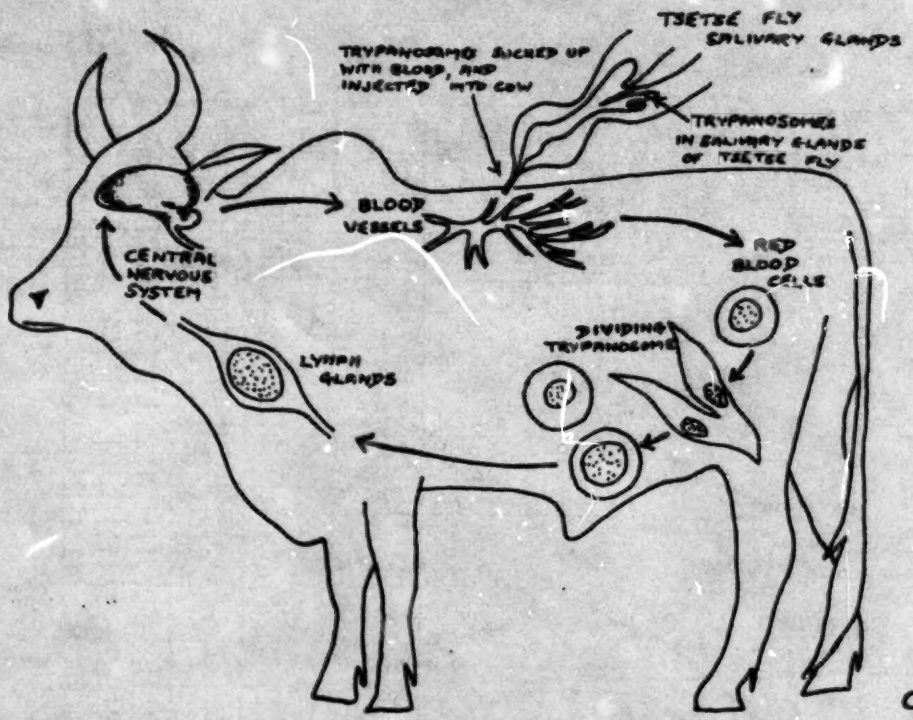
Sources : Ghana National Atlas pub. Survey of Ghana 1960
and Population Census of Ghana, 1970.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Map of Tema



TRYPANOSOMIASIS - **The disease carried by the Tsetse Fly**


TSETSE FLY SALIVARY GLANDS
TRYPANOSOMES SUCKED UP WITH BLOOD, AND INJECTED INTO COW
TRYPANOSOMES IN SALIVARY GLANDS OF TSETSE FLY
BLOOD VESSELS
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
RED BLOOD CELLS
DIVIDING TRYPANOSOMES
LYMPH GLANDS

COW DIES

TRYPANOSOMES ATTACK COWS NERVOUS SYSTEM

COW DEVELOPS FEVER AND ANAEMIA

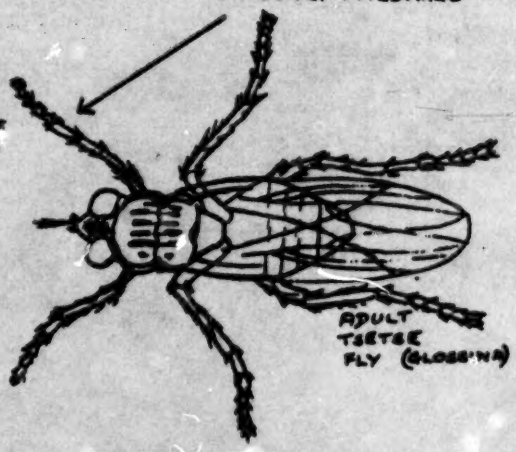
TRYPANOSOMES MULTIPLY IN COWS BLOOD CELLS

TRYPANOSOMES MULTIPLY IN TSETSE FLY INTESTINES

TSETSE FLY BITES COW

TRYPANOSOMES ENTER TSETSE FLY SALIVARY GLANDS

TRYPANOSOMES PRACTICING (AS SEEN UNDER MICROSCOPE)



TSETSE FLY BITES WILD ANIMALS WHICH HARBOUR TRYPANOSOMES

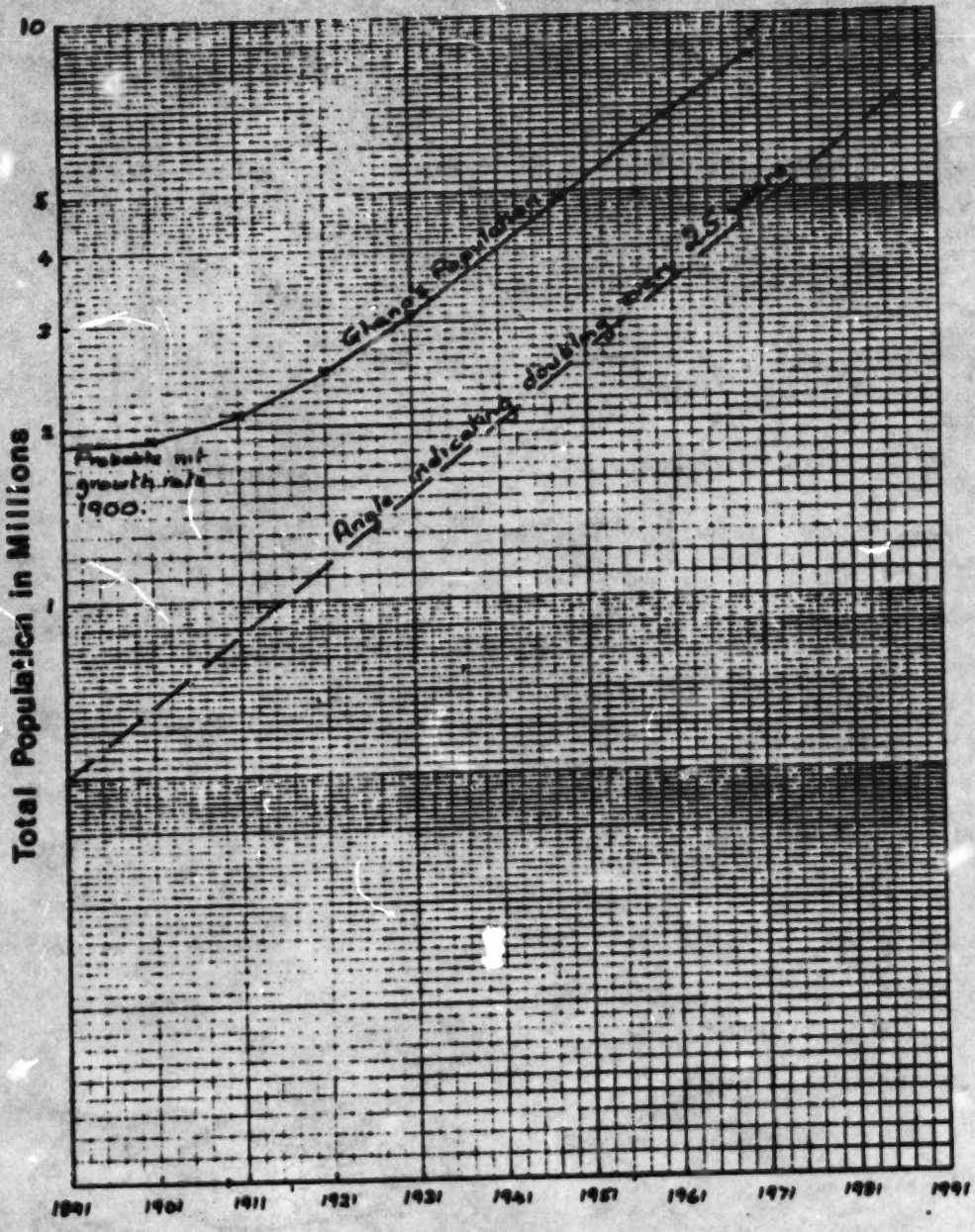
TSETSE FLY MULTIPLY IN SECONDARY FOREST ZONES

MAN DIES UNLESS MEDICALLY TREATED

TSETSE FLY BITES MAN WHO DEVELOPS TRYPANOSOMIASIS OR SLEEPING SICKNESS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ghana – Population Growth



Population of Ghana, 1901-1970 (in thousands)

Year	Total
1901	1,894
1911	2,104
1921	2,538
1931	3,160
1948	4,876
1960	6,727
1970	8,559

Sources : Censuses of Ghana

Population by Regions in 1960 and 1970

	'000s		1960-70			
	1960	1970	% Increase	Annual Rate	Area in Sq.Miles	Pop.Density per Sq.Mile
Western	626	770	23%	2.1%	9,236	83
Central	751	890	18%	1.7%	3,794	235
Accra C.D.	492	852	73%	5.6%	1,001	851
Eastern	1,094	1,262	15%	1.4%	7,713	164
Volta	777	947	22%	2.0%	7,943	119
Ashanti	1,109	1,482	34%	2.9%	9,417	157
Brong-Ahafo	588	767	30%	2.7%	15,273	50
Northern	532	728	37%	3.1%	27,175	27
Upper	757	863	14%	1.4%	10,548	82
TOTAL POPULATION	6,727	8,559	27%	2.4%	92,100	93

Source : Population Census of Ghana, 1970 pub. Census Office, Accra 1975

Ghana - Population by Age and Sex in 1960 and 1970 (Figures to nearest thousand)

	1960 '000s		1970 '000s	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	642,	654,	778,	785,
5-9	516,	503,	728,	722,
10-14	358,	323,	514,	488,
15-19	276,	266,	399,	379,
20-24	269,	323,	306,	376,
25-29	279,	306,	290,	341,
30-34	243,	246,	264,	297,
35-39	198,	179,	221,	217,
40-44	166,	146,	174,	176,
45-49	123,	96,	144,	128,
50-54	97,	82,	120,	112,
55-59	59,	48,	76,	66,
60-64	63,	55,	75,	71,
65+	113,	100,	158,	153,
Total	3,400,	3,327,	4,248,	4,312,

Population by Age and Sex in Greater Accra 1970

Age	Male ('000s)	Female ('000s)
0-4	69,	69,
5-9	59,	65,
10-14	42,	53,
15-19	38,	43,
20-24	50,	47,
25-29	52,	39,
30-34	39,	28,
35-39	27,	19,
40-44	18,	14,
45-49	14,	10,
50-54	10,	8,
55-59	7,	5,
60-64	5,	5,
65+	8,	10,
Total	438,	414,

Tribal Groups in 1960

Total Population	6,726,815	100%
Ashanti	895,360	13%
Akan Speakers (Languages related to those of Ashanti)	2,964,580	

Population by Religion in 1960

Christian	42.8%
Moslem	12.0%
Traditional	38.2%
No Religion	7.0%

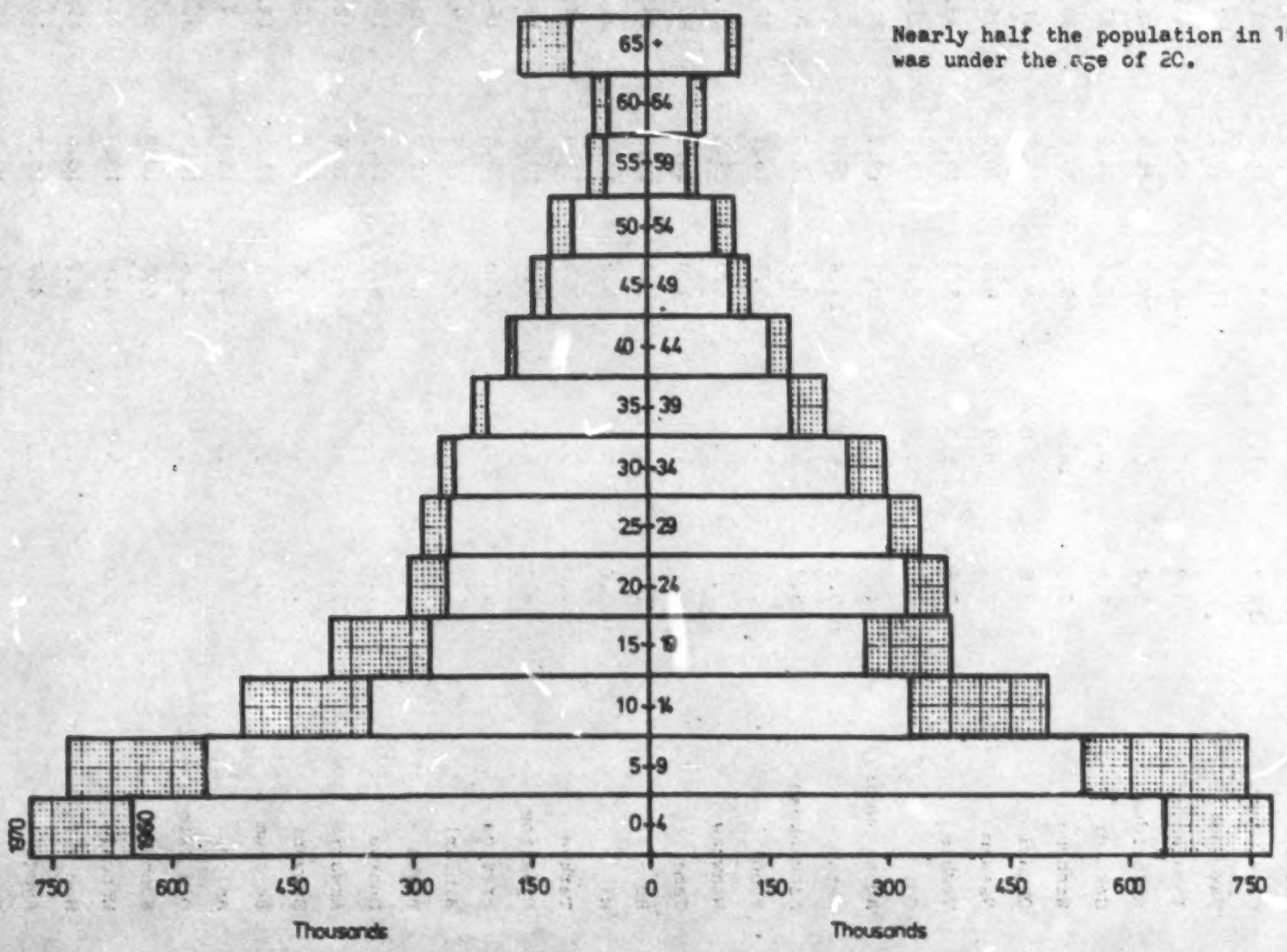
Sources: Population Census of Ghana 1960 Vol.3, Population Census of Ghana 1970 Vol.3 pub. Census Office, Accra 1975.

POPULATION OF GHANA - 1960 and 1970

Total population in 1960: 6,727,000

1970: 8,559,000

Nearly half the population in 1970 was under the age of 20.



95

J.2.iv

109

110

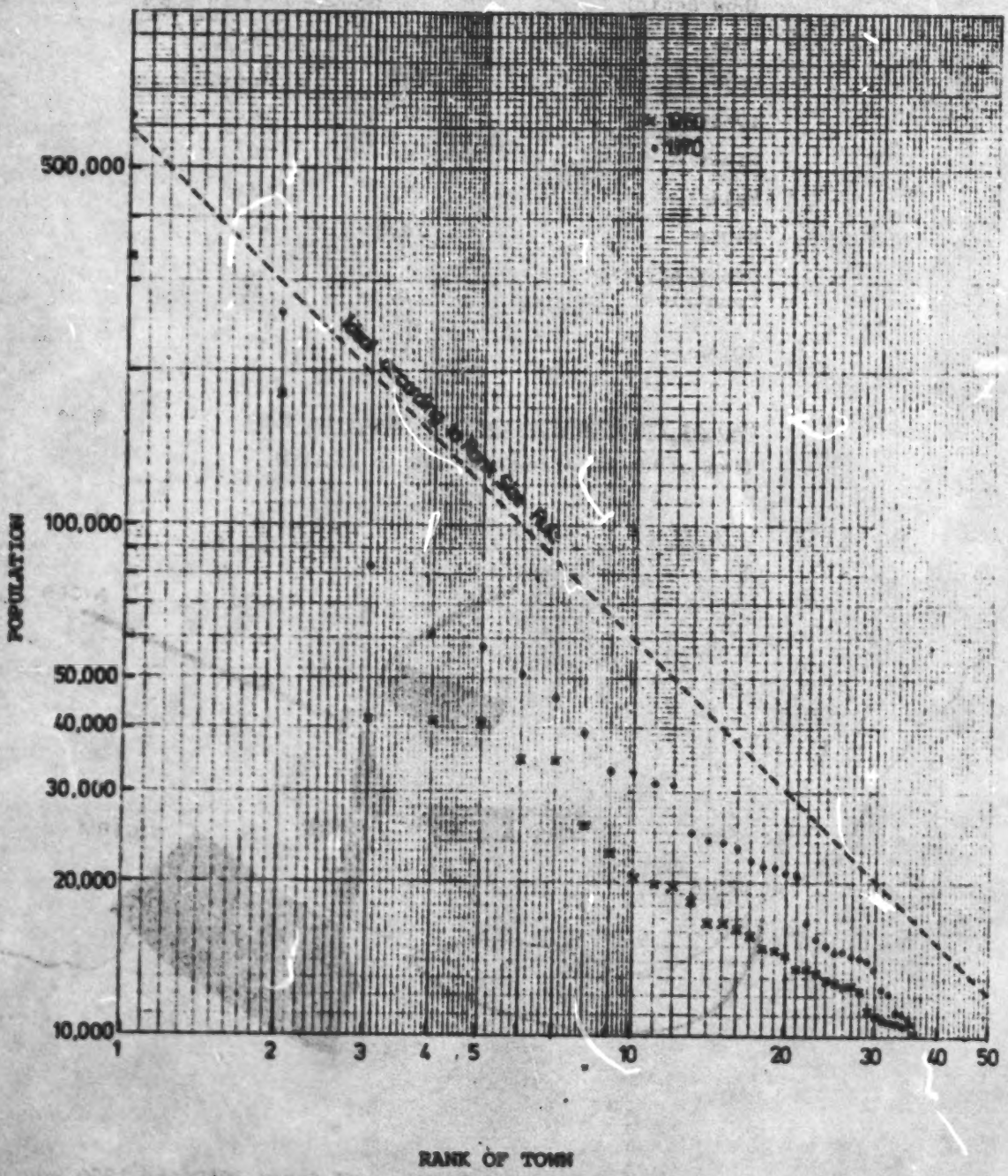
GHANA : Population of main towns 1921-70 (in thousands)

Town	1921	1931	1948	1960	1970
Accra	41.1	60.7	133.2	337.8	564.1
Kumasi	23.7	35.8	58.6	180.6	260.2
Cape Coast	14.9	17.7	23.2	41.2	51.7
Takoradi	-	-	17.3	40.9	58.2
Tamale	3.9	12.9	16.1	40.4	83.7
Koforidua	5.4	10.5	17.7	34.9	46.2
Sekondi	9.5	16.9	26.4	34.5	33.7
Winneba	7.0	10.9	15.1	25.4	30.7
Obuasi	3.9	7.6	15.7	22.8	31.0
Nsawam	6.1	8.9	8.6	20.2	25.5
Teshie	7.6	5.7	5.3	19.8	39.4
Oda	..	..	8.4	19.7	21.0
Agona Swedru	..	..	10.9	18.3	21.5
Keta	9.8	6.4	11.4	16.7	14.4
Asamankese	5.4	5.9	8.8	16.7	16.7
Yendi	..	..	7.7	16.1	22.0
Nkawkaw	..	..	5.0	15.6	23.2
Tema	-	-	1.9	14.9	60.8
Ho	..	..	5.8	14.5	24.2
Wa	2.8	5.3	5.2	14.3	21.4
Tarkwa	..	..	7.7	13.5	14.7
Nyaakrom	6.3	6.4	7.8	13.5	11.3
Prestea	..	..	6.3	13.2	15.1
Bibiani	..	..	7.2	12.9	9.7
Bawku	..	..	6.9	12.7	20.6
Dunkwa	..	..	6.8	12.7	15.4
Akwatia	..	..	4.5	12.6	12.2
Sunyani	..	..	4.6	12.2	23.8
Berekum	..	..	5.4	11.1	14.3
Anloga	..	..	4.3	11.0	14.0
Old Tafo	..	..	2.6	10.9	33.7
Konongo	..	..	6.5	10.8	10.9
Wenchi	5.0	5.3	3.8	10.7	13.8
New Tafo	..	..	3.2	10.6	11.1
Agogo	..	..	4.7	10.7	14.7
Suhum	..	..	5.1	10.2	12.4

Sources : Population Censuses of Ghana 1960 and 1970

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ghana Town Size - 1960 and 1970



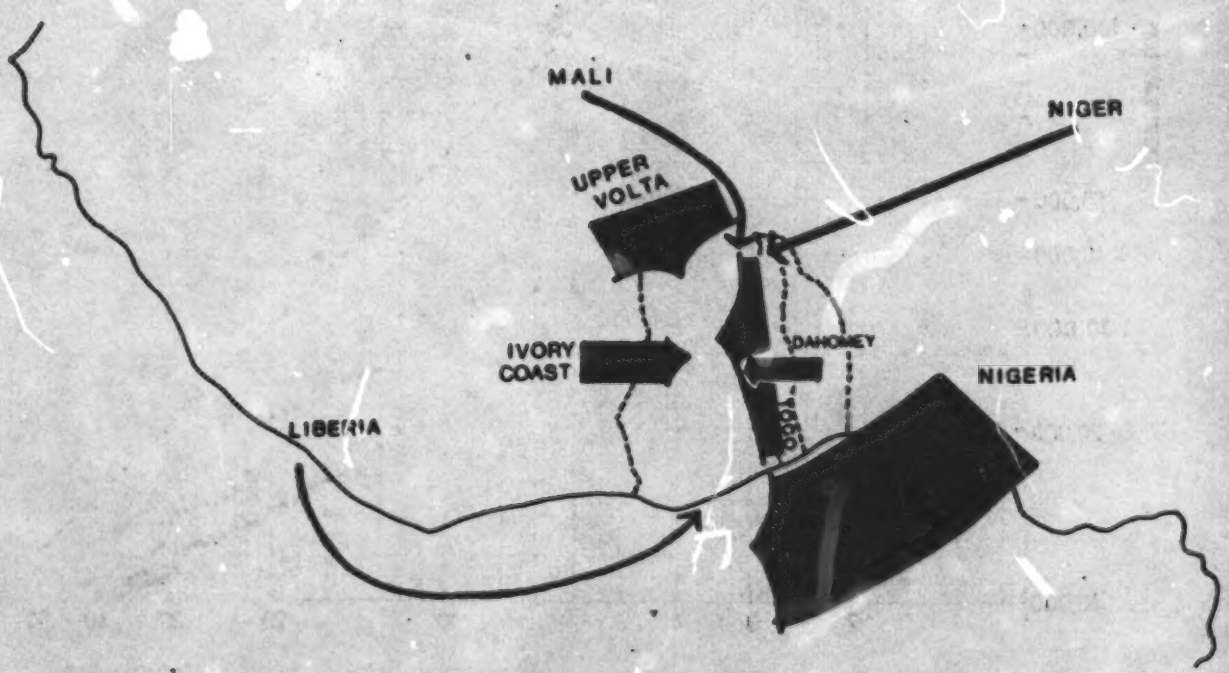
N.B. Urban Population concentrated into two cities and weak development of Urban System

Foreign Africans in Ghana (in thousands)

Country of Origin	1960	1970
Nigeria	190,	56,
Dahomey (Now Benin)	31,	33,
Togo	280,	245,
Upper Volta	194,	160,
Ivory Coast	54,	18,
Liberia	8,	4,
Mali	19,	13,
Niger	24,	15,
Other African Countries	1.,	2,
TOTAL	811,	546,

Map of Foreign Africans in Ghana in 1960

(1mm width of arrow represents 10,000)



Sources : Population Censuses of Ghana 1960 and 1970, published Census Office, Accra.

Campaign to grow more foods

from The Guardian, August 23rd 1978:-

J.5

COCOA is Ghana's principal currency earner: and breaking away from having the economy tied to the fate of one principal product, which can become subject to the whims of the international markets and inevitably limits internal development, has been the cause of much concern among government planners in recent years.

Last year, the recently removed regime of General Ignatius Acheampong claimed, in its fifth anniversary propaganda, that the country had nearly reached self-sufficiency in rice and maize production, a major departure in agricultural diversification. The Government's "Operation Feed Yourself," by which kitchen gardening was encouraged to bring a more varied diet at lower prices to a wider section of the population, was proclaimed as one of the main sources of the success. From that plan, Ghana had moved on to the more ambitious "Operation Feed Your Industry" which took the project to factories which were encouraged to develop plantations that would supply local industries with raw materials.

But what could have been a success story, and shaped up as one in 1974 and 1975, became a near tragedy in 1976 as a result of the drought. Until then, when exports of rice and maize seemed a long-term possibility for the first time, a country which employs 65 per cent of the working population in agriculture and seemed set for a great take-off, was faced with severe food shortages, principally in the north.

Later, this problem would be made worse by the long-standing practice of smuggling up to 25 per cent of the cocoa crop out of the country, principally to the neighbouring Ivory Coast and Togo, which had the lure of convertible currency and higher prices.

The consequences of the Sahel drought identifies the West African area as one of long food shortages. Experts have given warnings that these can develop into serious nutrition crises and, inevitably, political insecurity. Ghana was only marginally affected by the drought in the countries of the Sahel region

Food shortages in developing countries with such natural contrasts as there are in Ghana are attributed; in the simplest form, to the fact that the demand for food increases beyond the country's agricultural capacity. The scarcity is also due to the rural population's reluctance to move away from traditional farming habits and to deliver their goods at prices set to meet the demands of a changing economy.

The self-reliance programmes, to avoid mounting food import bills and diversify the population's diet, were channelled in Ghana through the "feed yourself/feed industry" projects and became the country's principal development target.

A Government White Paper on investment policy pointed to the individual's responsibility to develop skills and material resources as a primary objective. Since that grand target was announced in February, 1972, by the then recently installed government of General Acheampong, official figures published showed that spending on imports of food and food industry raw materials had declined in proportion to the growth of exports.

The "feed yourself" operation had as its main targets to reduce unemployment, prevent the drift of people to urban settings, raise farm earnings and export earnings, and correct the imbalances of a domestic market for long organised to meet European requirements. Financial help was introduced for the small farmer and to further reduce his costs fertiliser was supplied by the Government as were seedlings, to provide an additional subsidy. Marketing facilities and advisory services were also introduced.

Between 1972 and 1974, the change in Ghana's agricultural production and habits became impressive. Then came the drought.

Advancement was claimed principally in livestock. Although the number of head of cattle did not show any considerable growth—in fact, the size of the herds in the northern savanna zone, Ghana's principal cattle-rearing area, declined between 1972 and 1974—the victory was to be found in the diversification of livestock raising as sheep and goat herds increased by almost one-third in the same period.

Rural industries have been a more recent venture in Ghana. After the domestic aspect of the self-reliance programme got under way, small-scale industries were launched as an effort to keep the population from emigrating to the cities. Charcoal production, firewood, cassava processing, poultry, as well as handicrafts and manufacture of farm implements were initiated under self-reliance plans.

The indiscriminate use of imported technology always presents a difficult decision in stimulating agricultural growth in developing countries. Capital-intensive technology often displaces labour. The use of mechanical ploughing can be applied in rain-fed agriculture where there is either rotation of crops or fast-growing feeds. But it has been found that in low-yield areas animal-drawn ploughs offer more employment and the longer time-span does not affect production.

But, again, and in contrast to the need to avoid displacing labour, Ghana shares with most of the 15 countries in the West African economic treaty the need for faster development of its agricultural production. "Grow more food" campaigns have become the most important part of political drives. Farmers are exhorted to be patriotic and produce more food without resorting to imports.

Ghana is among the countries which have also tried to increase food production as part of the self-reliance strategy by means of large-scale farms. This means that in some parts the small farmer who is considered to be unproductive and slow to react to pleas for increased food production is by-passed. The State Farms Corporation in Ghana was set up in 1963, but a measure of its limited success is the accent put on the "feed yourself" and "feed industry" programmes.

In fact, the large farms make up only 5 per cent of the production area, and the small producer remains the mainsta- of the Government food programmes. The Ghanaian farmer was quick to see the benefits of the change proposed by the Government, readily agreeing to move from work by machette to work with the help of agricultural machinery.

The drought created new priorities, among them irrigation. To find enough water, a new dam was built, the Tono, while two others were improved, one with the use of much volunteer labour offered by the population to meet the emergency.

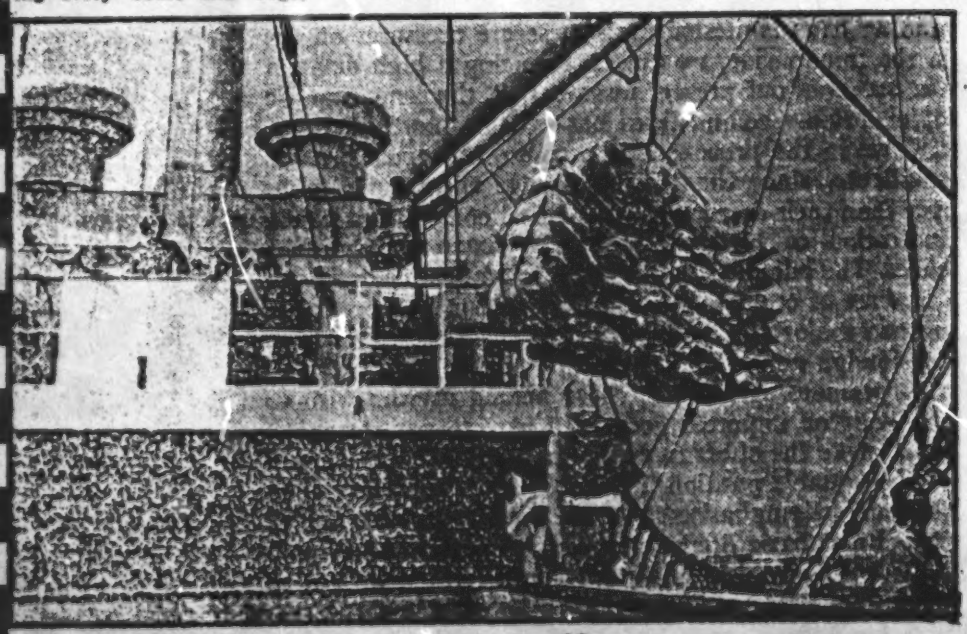
Since Ghana's new leadership took over on July 5, the new president, General Akuffo, has been faced with the Herculean task of picking up the threads in all fields of the economy.

But central to the Government's task continues to be the need to diversify agriculture, away from substantial dependence on the main foreign exchange earner. Cocoa still provides 60 per cent of export earnings.

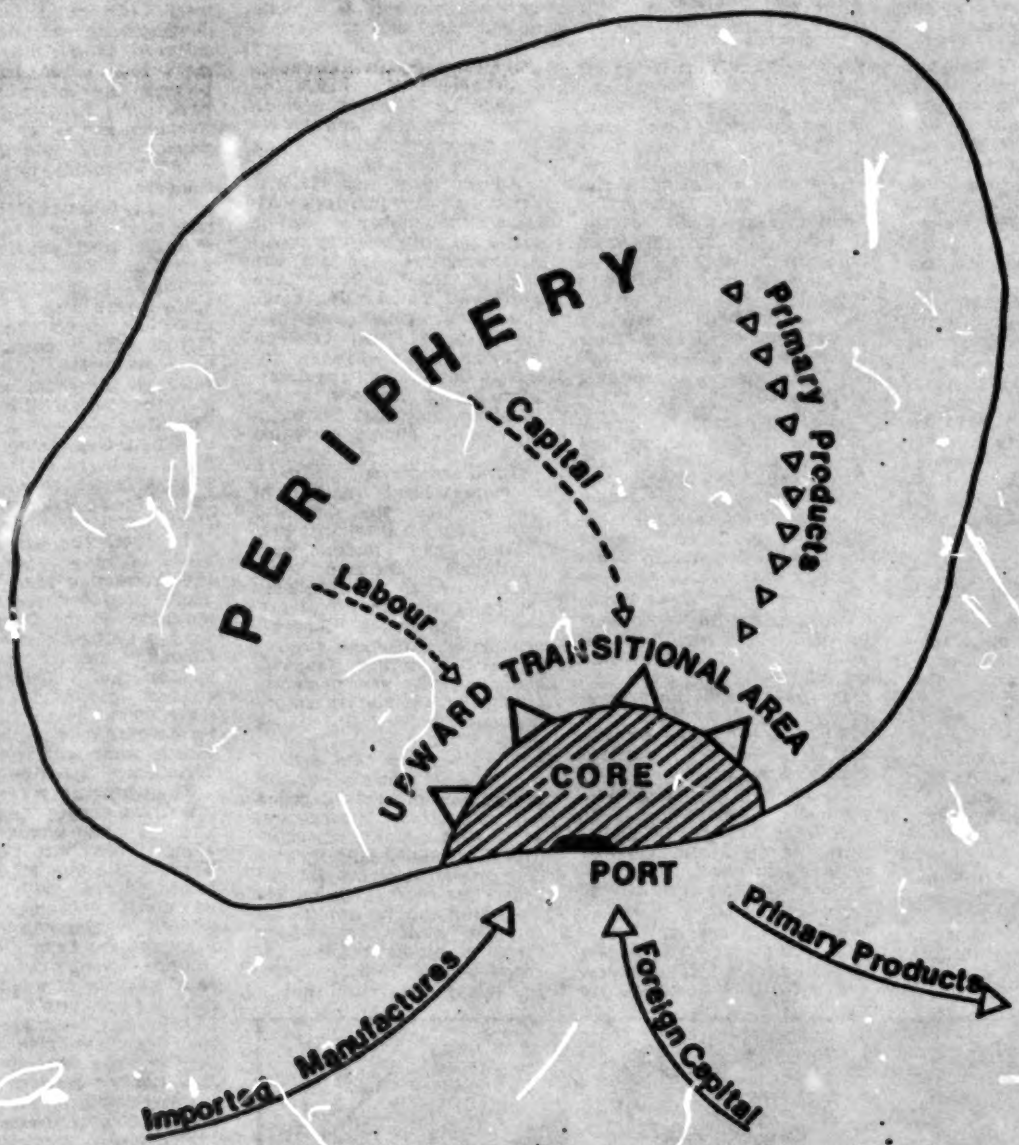
However, in the five years of the previous government's rule, Ghana claimed a 60 per cent growth of its fishing industry, which until November, 1974, was operated by the State Fishing Corporation and the Ghana Cold Stores Ltd. The two were merged under the name of the former.

But beyond the country's cocoa crisis and the fishing development Ghana's agricultural officials say that a greater awareness of the need for self-reliance among the population is essential.

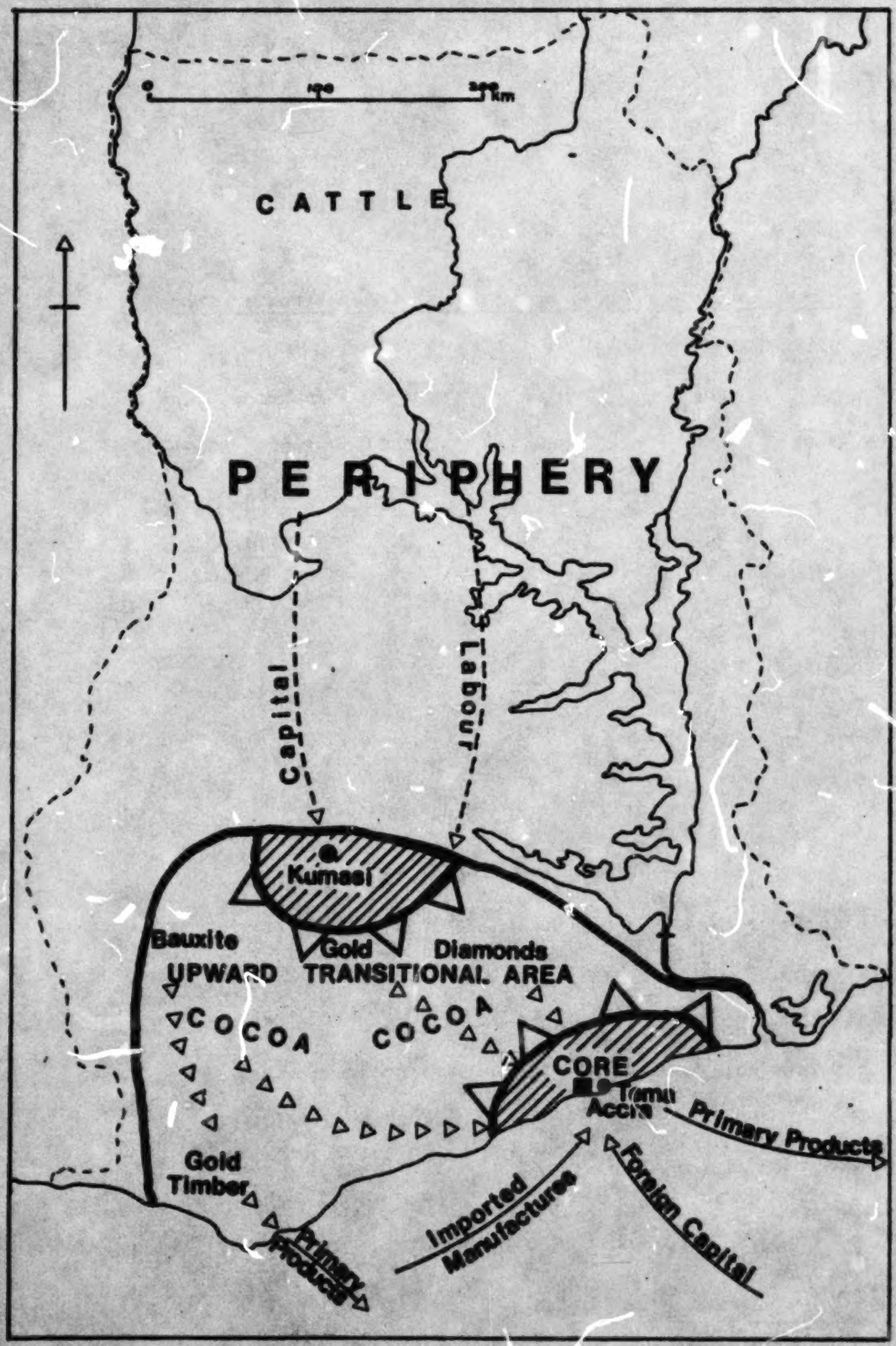
Andrew Graham-Yooll



Friedmann's Core-Periphery Model of a Developing Country



CORE	Growing Urban Population, Administration, Modern Industries, Wage Earners, Better Transport, Higher Incomes, Modern Services, In-migration. But growing numbers of underemployed and shanty areas.
UPWARD TRANSITIONAL AREA	Growing Population, Improved Services, Cash Farming, Modern Mining, Improved Transport. Medium Incomes.
PERIPHERY	Growing Population, Outward Migration, Subsistence farming, Poor Transport, Few Towns, Low Incomes.


CATTLE
PERIPHERY
Capital
Lagos
Kumasi
Bauxite
Gold
Diamonds
UPWARD TRANSITIONAL AREA
COCOA
COCOA
CORE
Primary Products
Gold
Timber
Primary Products
Imported Manufactures
Foreign Capital

Persons living in Towns with Populations over 10,000 1921-60 (in thousands)

Year	10,000 and over
1921	79.7
1931	165.6
1948	306.3
1960	1,114.5

Population of core areas and urban agglomerations in Ghana

Core areas	Pop '48 ('000s)	Pop '60 ('000s)	Pop '70 ('000s)	Inc.pop '48-'60(%)	Inc.pop '60-'70(%)
Accra	135	348	564	158	62
Kumasi	71	181	260	156	44
Takoradi	17	41	58	75	23
Sekondi	26	34	34		
Tamale	17	40	84	135	109
Cape Coast	23	41	52	78	26
Koforidua	19	35	46	84	32

Urban agglomerations	Pop '60 ('000s)	Pop '70 ('000s)	Inc.pop (%)
Accra-Tema	415	739	78
Kumasi	218	345	59
Sekondi-Takoradi	123	161	31
Tamale	58	99	71
Cape Coast	57	71	25
Koforidua	54	70	30

Source : Population Census of Ghana 1948, 1960, 1970

Increasing Urban Primacy

Number of banks:-

Urban centres	1960	1967
Accra	16	38
Kumasi	8	12
Sekondi-Takoradi	8	8
Smaller centres	av 2-3	av 2-3

Electricity consumption:- million kwh

Urban centres	1960	1970	
Accra	54	360	(Inc.Tema smelter)
Sekondi-Takoradi	22	39	
Kumasi	19	57	
Cape Coast	2	7	
Koforidua	2	5	
	105	522	

Number of telephones:-

Urban centres	1963	1968	Inc%
Accra	6280	8461	35
Tamale	355	396	20
Cape Coast	349	499	20
Koforidua	1510	1892	20
Sekondi-Takoradi	1985	2357	20

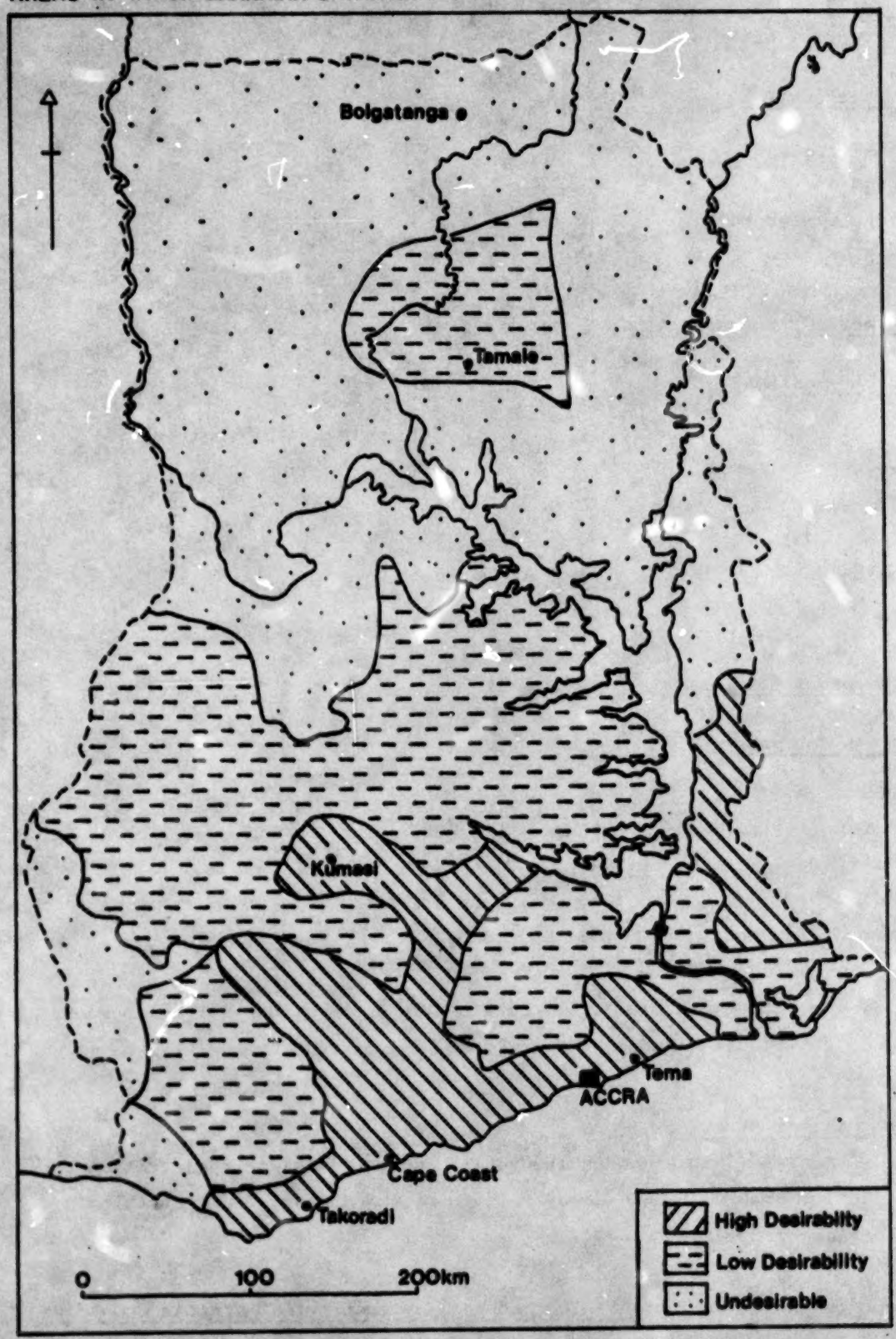
N.B. In 1968 Accra had 11,500 outstanding applications for telephones, Kumasi 1,985 and Sekondi-Takoradi 960.

Vehicle registration

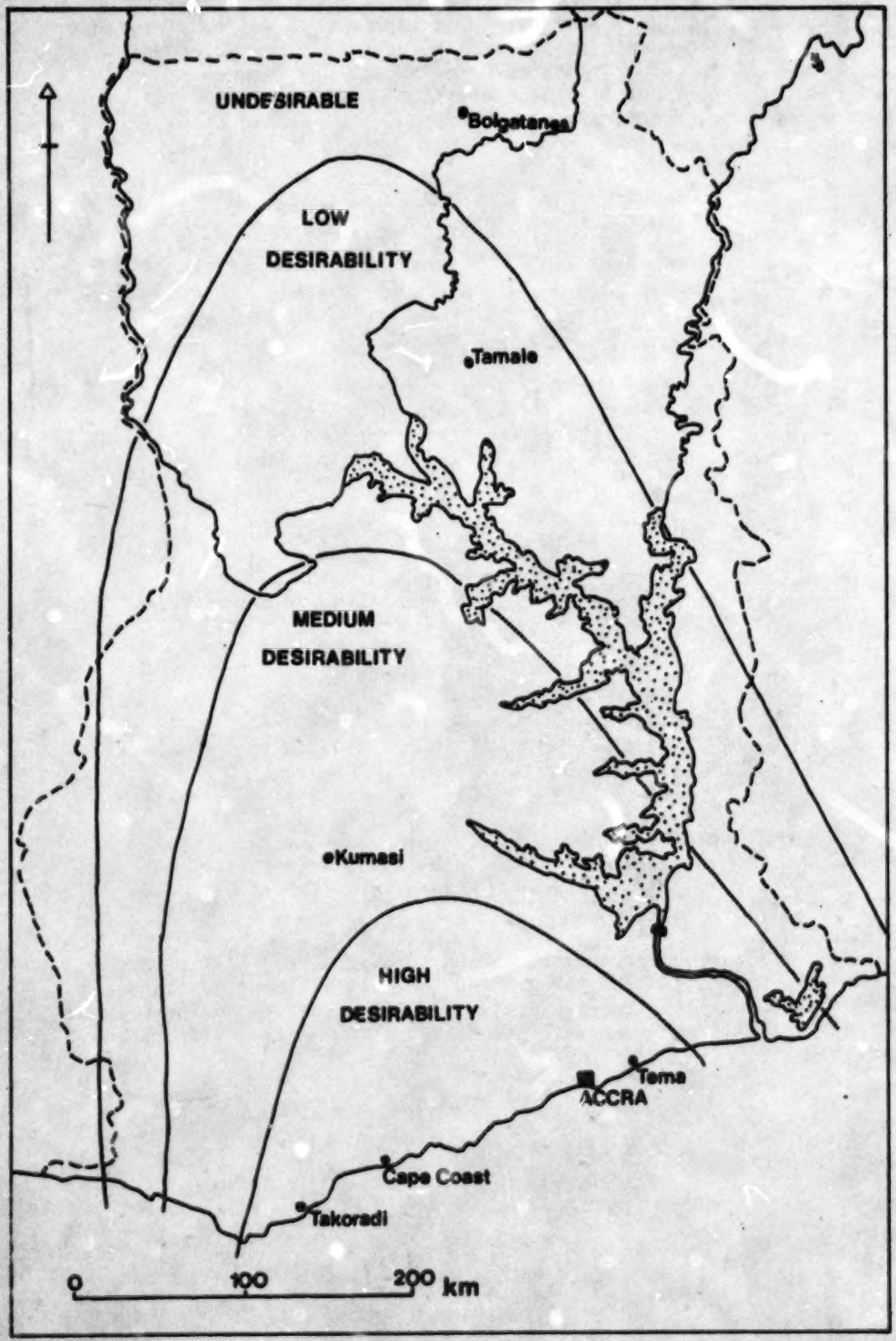
Between 1960 and 1968 the total number of vehicle registrations fell from 8385 to 8236. However in Accra the number of registrations increased from 4960 to 5744.

Sources quoted in Increasing urban primacy in tropical African Countries by A.M.O'Connor (unpublished paper)

AREAS IN WHICH GHANAIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PREFER TO LIVE



STUDENTS IDEAS OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AREAS FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS



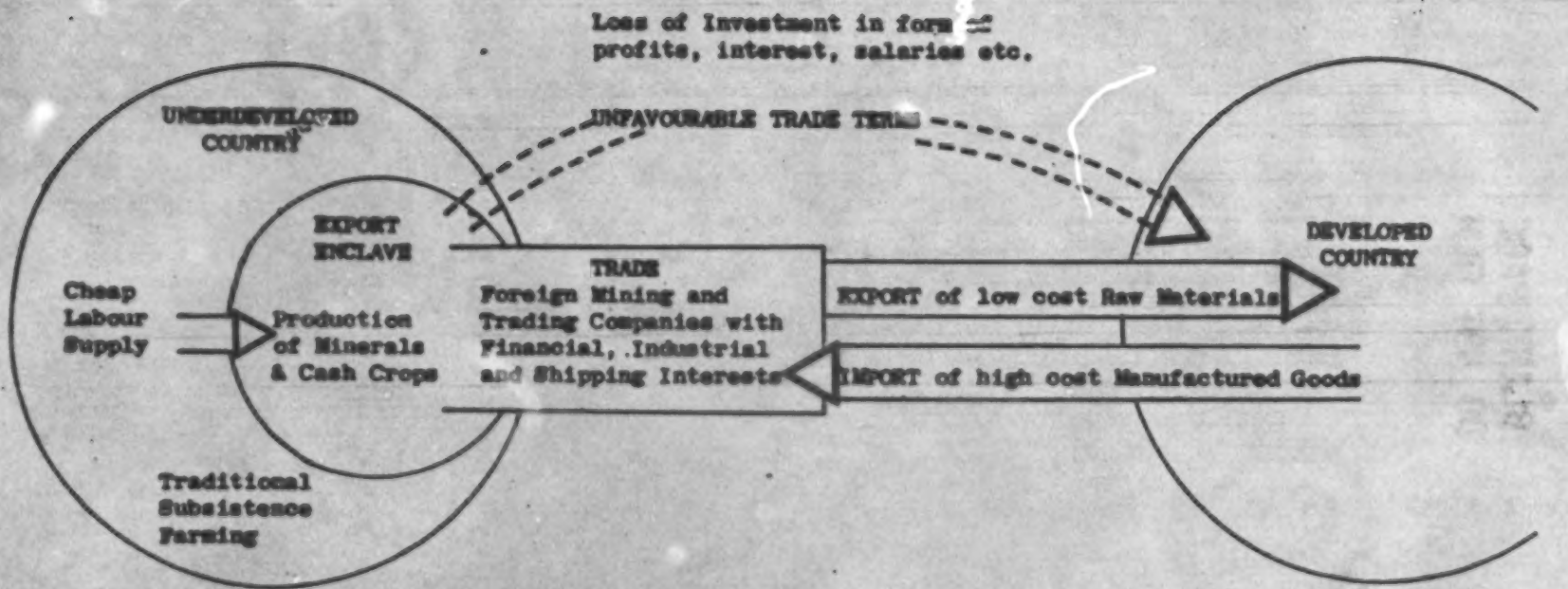
Rostow's Development Model

Development is seen as a continuum along which all countries can be placed, modelled on the apparent path taken by the developed countries. In his model countries move through five stages of development from a traditional society to a developed society of high mass consumption. The stages are indicated in the table below:-

Stage of Development	Characteristics
Traditional Society.	Subsistence Economy, largely agricultural, feudal power.
Pre-conditions for take-off	Increased agricultural productivity investment in industry and transport.
Take-Off	Rise in investment - 10% of National income. Growth in manufacturing and in political, social, and institutional framework.
Maturity	Manufacturing dominant. Sustained growth. Rising living standard.
High Mass consumption	Service industries dominant. High living standard.

Rostow's is a historical model and considers the relationship of the Economic System and the Resource System. It has been criticised a great deal, especially over the problem of analysing the features which lead to 'Take-off' and the implication that all countries will follow a similar path.

Model of a Dual Economy


Loss of Investment in form of profits, interest, salaries etc.
UNFAVOURABLE TRADE TERMS
UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRY
EXPORT ENCLAVE
Cheap Labour Supply
Production of Minerals & Cash Crops
TRADE
Foreign Mining and Trading Companies with Financial, Industrial and Shipping Interests
EXPORT of low cost Raw Materials
IMPORT of high cost Manufactured Goods
DEVELOPED COUNTRY
Traditional Subsistence Farming

The diagram illustrates the problems of Neo-colonialism and Dual Economies.

Read All About It: Development in the "Dailies" by Richard Tames

These clippings were taken from a government-controlled newspaper, the "Daily Graphic", using issues printed in the first two weeks of November 1977.

The clippings were selected to illustrate major aspects of the development process as it affects people rather than things, communities rather than crops. The emphasis is social, political and cultural and is intended to focus on the 'human factor' in terms of the motivations, perceptions and limitations of individuals and groups.

The following notes are intended to clarify some basic themes and to suggest some topics for discussion which might be consolidated by research and writing up. The sequence of topics will, of course, be varied at the discretion of the teacher.

1. Life-styles and the stylish life

The clippings provide abundant evidence of an urban life-style oriented around conspicuous consumption and display (A4, L1, L2, L3, L4, L6).

It should also be evident that many people in the towns, as well as in the countryside do not share in this affluence (E2, E4, K3).

2. State Direction of the Economy

Evidence of state involvement in the economy can be seen in A4, B2, E1, G6, H1 and H4.

It is also clear that in many cases the state's reach exceeds its grasp and being unable to enforce its policies effectively, it resorts to threats and draconian "examples" (E3, K1, K4, K5).

Nevertheless many people apparently look to the state to solve the problems they are facing (G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G7, G8).

It is also clear that many of the economic problems faced by ordinary people are derived from the mismanagement of state controls (B6, E1, K2) or the desire to evade them by means of bribery or smuggling.

Other difficulties arise from the strains of urbanization and problems of supply and distribution which have been the by-products of rapid social and economic change and can be deliberately exploited (K1, K4, K6).

Two further aspects of the state's developmental activities should also be noted:-

a) Day to day economic stresses give rise to problems of public order (E2, E4).

b) The state, as the largest and the most prestigious provider of paid employment (usually associated with some activity relating to public order or development) provides the key to an affluent life-style for most people. Access to state employment largely depends upon the operation of two factors - education and kinship.

3. Education

Education is clearly of very great importance in Ghana today. The arrival of new textbooks merits a major headline (B1) and even an unemployed mechanic offers to give lectures (D4). Education is big business (J1, J2, J3) and lack of money no doubt prevents many from gaining the skills and knowledge they want (D3). The successful not only gain qualifications but also make contacts which may be useful in later life (B5).

4. Kinship

'Old boy' networks based on education supplement the primary framework of social relations - kinship. The ramifications of a kin network are well illustrated in published lists of mourners (H2, M1). A secondary set of loyalties and associations derives from ethnic affiliations which are maintained through attendance at traditional rituals (D6, H3) and the preservation of traditional office (F6). The significance of linguistic differences is testified by programming policies of the TV system (C1).

5. Authority

Kinship, tribal and peer-group networks supplement the creaky state structure in the complex process of allocating resources and rewards in society - invariably, of course, to the advantage of their members and the detriment of their rivals. But they cannot stand as substitutes for the state which alone can perform such essential functions as the maintenance of public order in large cities and the management of relations with other states and international organizations. Ghana is still searching for a political system which will be both legitimate in the eyes of its citizens and efficient in enabling them to realize their collective goals (F1, F2, F3, F4).

6. International Linkages

Ghana's involvement in a wider world has economic and cultural, as well as political dimensions. Imports are relied upon for both consumer (A1, D1) and capital goods (H1). Tourism is also growing (G6). Popular entertainment is heavily influenced by Western fashions (A2, A4, C1, D2, L4) and so are more serious cultural activities (C2).

Linkages with the Socialist bloc exist (A3) and ties with other African states (D2) should not be ignored. Islam provides an important link with the Arab world (M2).

If any one item can be taken to stand for the whole it is B2, which touches on most of the major problems of a developing society and shows how they interact the allocation of rewards in society, the maintenance of boundaries and order and education as the key to success.

HOTEL

Ashiamas
presents
SUPERSONIC BOULDERS

with their ₵123,000 new instruments.
TONITE, Sat., 12th Nov.
TIME: 8 p.m.—3 a.m
RATE: Moderate
Don't be a drop out.

WATCH OUT
X'MAS CONCERT

The Powerful
Nyame Bekyere Band

will be blasting Nyanyano on 25th December 1977 backed by the

Sweet Powers African Pepito Sexy Dancers meet the Black Comedian

SEA BOY
Rate: ₵3.00 Flat
Promoter Kodjo Appiah

On the occasion of the

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF OF

MESSRS GHANA PIONEER ALUMINIUM FACTORY LTD., TEMA

extend their warmest greetings and congratulations to the people of the U.S.S.R.

Ghana Pioneer Aluminium Factory Limited,
P. O. Box 164,
Tema.

PRESENTING

the

SOOKOO SOOKOO RENDEZVOUS

a special Afrodelic show
featuring

MAA AMANUA AND THE.....

SUKU

at the

BUKOM NIGHT CLUB
(Continental Hotel)
and the
ZERO ROOM
with
side attraction
by

THE KPESHIE CULTURAL TROUPE
Heavy music for dancing pleasure by the all star
ROVING AMBASSADORS Band

Saturday November 12
(Bukom Night Club)

THE SOOKOO SOOKOO
show is on at
THE ZERO ROOM
(Meridian Hotel)
on Sunday, November 13

Dress: Lounge suit, Political suit, Traditional dress. Ladies should be gorgeously dressed.

A STATE HOTELS CORPORATION PROMOTION

A

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

K.6.111

TEXT-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS ARRIVE

At Tema Harbour

LARGE quantity of text-books ordered by the Government has arrived at the Tema Harbour, Mr E. Owusu-Fordwouh, Commissioner for Education, announced at a meeting with students and staff of the Adontan Secondary School at Aburi.

He also disclosed that his ministry intends building a book post at Tema to accommodate the books before distribution.

Mr Owusu-Fordwouh, who is currently touring educational institutions in the Akuapem district, said parents will soon be notified whether or not they are interested in buying the books themselves for their wards.

In a discussion that followed, the teachers expressed concern over the "proliferation of the so-called international schools" which they say only prepare children to pass the Common Entrance Examination.

The Commissioner assured them that the new education system, to be introduced in 1980, would rectify the anomally.

Mr Owusu-Fordwouh asked the school authorities to rehouse the school temporarily until its new permanent buildings are completed.

This followed complaints that the founder, Mr Moses Agyare Kwabi, from whom the Government took over the institution, has been "harassing" them.

Mr Owusu-Fordwouh paid tribute to female heads of institutions throughout the country for their efficiency after he had visited the Aburi Girls' Secondary School—GNA.

Scholarships For Guards

THE Government is to institute a special scholarship scheme for children of Border Guards as an incentive to them, Captain J. A. Kyeremeh, Commissioner for Cocoa Affairs announced at Nkrankwanta in the Brong-Ahafo Region on Monday.

Addressing a meeting with Border Guards personnel and farmers, he said the Cocoa Marketing Board was also studying the possibility of establishing cocoa banks similar to the rural banks to cater for cocoa farmers.

He therefore appealed to the guards and farmers to join forces in arresting smugglers.

3

ACHIMOTA SCHOOL

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT
PRIZE-GIVING DAY
Saturday, 12th November, 1977
at 4.00 p.m.
in the ASSEMBLY HALL
GUEST OF HONOUR: PRO. C. O. EASMON

4

ADONTEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
SITUATION VACANT
Applications are invited from Graduates, Diplomates or Specialists to teach Physics and Biology.
Interested persons should contact the Acting Headmaster before the 6th of November, 1977.

Ag. Headmaster
P.O. Box 48,
Aburi

5

PRESEC OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION
ODUMASE KROBO/LEGON-

The 3rd Annual Dinner for the Association will take place at Presec Campus, Legon, on Saturday, 3rd December, 1977, at 7.30 p.m.
All members are kindly requested to send their subscription of ₵15.00 to:

The Secretary,
Presec Old Boys' Association,
P.O. Box 98,
Legon.

before the 25th November, 1977.
All are cordially invited

11 Tutors To Refund ₵42,000

From Elvis Aryeh, Adukrom

ELEVEN tutors who misused over ₵42,000 they collected under the car loans scheme for public officers have been arrested and have been asked to refund the money.

Mr E. Owusu-Fordwuoh, Commissioner for Education and Culture, who revealed this at Adukrom, did not disclose their names but said, however, that seven of them were from Ashanti and four from the Greater Accra Region.

In a frank discussion with the staff of the Nifa Secondary School, Adukrom, Mr Owusu-Fordwuoh warned that it was highly criminal to divert any loan obtained from the Government for the purpose of purchasing means of transport into other uses and that future offenders would be prosecuted.

He repeatedly announced, contrary to the speculation of teachers in every school he visited in the Akwapim District, that tutors in the second cycle of institutions were not to enjoy the rent "subsidy" being worked out.

He explained that the payment of rent "subsidy" or allowance to public servants had never been part of the conditions of service of any public establishment.

The Commissioner, therefore, advised tutors, particularly those in the secondary schools and training colleges, to forget about the subsidy since efforts were being made to provide them with accommodation on their campuses.

For those who stayed outside their schools, the Commissioner said the normal ten per cent of their salaries would be paid to them in lieu of accommodation.

Mr Owusu-Fordwuoh hinted that his Ministry had embarked upon an experiment of building two prototype wooden and concrete structures to house teachers adequately and decently at the Achimota Secondary School and this would be extended to all schools when proved successful.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TODAY'S LOOK AND LISTEN GUIDE

G.B.C. TV

G.B.C. 1

G.B.C. 2

GHANA NATIONAL BOOK DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

BOOK WEEK

NOVEMBER 7 — 11, 1977

THEME: HELP DEVELOP BOOKS

VENUE: ACCRA COMMUNITY CENTRE

PROGRAMME

BOOK EXHIBITION

Open DAILY FROM 9 A.M. — 7 P.M.

At the Accra Community Centre

There is a wide range of titles on display. Publishers are cordially invited especially invited to

7.00 p.m. — Opening of Book Exhibition by the Minister

Radio and Television by the Commission for Education and Culture.

VENUE: Accra Community Centre

8.30 p.m. — Open Forum

To mind or not to mark. What is wrong with the present-day Ghanaian?

Panelists: Mrs. Ofonse Aboah (MD) Mr A.K. Ofori (Ghana Ltd) Every Boy) Mr Asam Tutu (University of Ghana) A senior representative from PRESEC, Legon Classic Mr. Thomas Addison

VENUE: Community Centre

Tuesday, 8 November

10.00 a.m. — Inauguration of Association of Book Developers and Distributors by Mr C.M.O. Ibik, Chairman of the Ghana National Book Development Council.

VENUE: Accra Community Centre

2.30 p.m. — Film show — documentary

7.00 p.m. — An evening with the Critic. Chat with the Critic Dr Ama Ata Aidoo Library Panel Award by the National Association of Writers. Meet the Writers.

VENUE: British Council Hall

Wednesday, 9 November

2.30 p.m. — Film show — documentary

7.00 p.m. — An Evening of Poetry by Ghanaian Poets. Award by the National Association of Writers. Meet the Writers.

VENUE: British Council Hall.

Thursday, 10 November

2.30 p.m. — Colloquium: The Role of the Ghanaian Book Trade.

Speakers:

(a) Dr Jones Appenti: Book Writing in Ghana

(b) K. Sam-Wiafe: Book Publishing in Ghana

(c) C.K. Sapheno: Book Distribution in Ghana

(d) A. N. Dorbor: Book Use in Ghana.

Chairman: Akainuel Olai

VENUE: British Council Hall.

Friday, 11 November

10.00 a.m. — Closing of Exhibition by the Minister of Education & Culture.

Principal Secretary, Ministry of Education & Culture.

2.00 p.m. — Banquet and Presentation of awards by the Commission for Education and Culture to:

1. Distinguished writer of the pre-independence period.
2. Winners of Book Essay Competition.

(Invited Guests only)

VISIT THE BOOK EXHIBITION TODAY

GHANA LIBRARY BOARD

AMNESTY FOR READERS

7—11 NOVEMBER

1

GHANA BOTTLING COMPANY LIMITED (PEPSI COLA)

REDEMPTION OF EMPTY BOTTLES

The Management of Ghana Bottling Company Limited wish to advise all customers and the general public to return all empty Mirinda and Pepsi bottles in their possession to our factory situated at Weija Road, Ring Road West Industrial Area opposite Japan Motors.

We wish further to assure all customers that they shall be supplied immediately with fulls equivalent to half the quantity of empties brought to the factory. The remaining half of the quantity of empties received will be supplied with fulls a week later.

132

2

• *This is the master himself in action – Mohammed Polo, dribbler extraordinary, moves threateningly towards the Zambian territory.*

Polo masterminded all the three goals scored by Hearts. The first by Anas was the result of a gentle flick from an indirect free kick, the second a calculated pass to Peter Lamptey, and the third a comprehensive textbook understanding involving the dribbling magician, Mama Acquah and Anas Seidu.

3

GHANA INDUSTRIAL FARMS LIMITED

VACANT POSTS

Applications are invited from qualified Ghanaians for the posts of:-

[1] FOREMAN — AUTO MECHANICS.
[2] AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS.
[3] HEAVY DUTY TRUCK DRIVERS.
[4] GRADER OPERATORS.

SALARY: Attractive, according to experience.

Applicants must be prepared to work under bush conditions.

Applicants should report either 10th or 11th Nov. 1977 in person to the General Manager at Bassa, forty-one miles from Atebubu; bringing with them copies of qualifications and recent Testimonials.

4

SITUATION WANTED

A VERSATILE DRIVER/MECHANIC

1. A young man with both National and International Driving Licence, seeks driving employment.
2. Interested in two and four strocks cycle or Operational Engines.

Firms, Schools, Colleges and Trek going people only to apply.

No private man should apply

3. Parents and Guardians who wish to stimulate the knowledge of thier Wards in Technical Schools may also apply for Evening Lectures

133

5

AFAHYE

Nana Komfo Effua Nsia

Nana Komfo Effu
Nsia (Aduruye No.
wishes to inform
citizens of Nsiakro
near Konongo, Ashan
Akim District that t
Annual Festival Ce
bration for this ye
will begin on Thursday 24th November 1977
for two weeks.

Highlights of the occasion will be

AKWASIDAE

Sunday 27th November, 1977

10 a.m. Pouring of Libation

2 p.m. Carrying of "Nana Kwasi Heneba" through principal streets of the town.

All Citizens and the general public are cordial invited to witness this important occasion.

117

1

GHANA FOOD DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION

MISSING DOCUMENTS

The following undermentioned invoice books printed for the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation got missing at the State Publishing Corporation:-

1	Book (S)	01001 - 01050)	
1	Book (S)	04201 - 04250)	
1	Books (S)	09851 - 09900)	
7	Book (S)	17151 - 17500)	
8	Book (S)	18001 - 18400)	INVOICE BOOKS
1	Book (S)	26201 - 26250)	
10	Book (S)	27501 - 28000	
1	Book (S)	36951 - 37000	
1	Book (S)	41001 - 41050)	
1	Book (S)	46501 - 46650)	
3	Book (S)	49351 - 49500)	
35			
10	Book(S)	2501 - 3000)	
1	Book(S)	14551 - 14600)	
10	Books	16001 - 16500)	PURCHASES &
10	Books	17001 - 17500)	PAYMENT
1	Book	31501 - 31550)	VOUCHERS
20	Books	33001 - 34000)	
20	Books	34501 - 35500)	
10	Books	44001 - 44500)	
10	Books	46501 - 47000)	
92			

The Management of the G.F.D.C., therefore, wishes to advise the general public not to accept any of the above-mentioned books, in case they are presented by individuals, persons or companies purporting to have the authority of the Corporation to use them or to claim payments.

Any individual, person or company who accepts any of the above-mentioned books does so at his/its own risk. The Corporation will not accept any liabilities whatsoever.

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER.

134

2

Power To The People 24/10/77

WORKERS INSIST ON FAIR PRICES

By Asomah Paintsil

WORKERS in Accra again surprised market women at Makola markets yesterday in a 'cash and carry' exercise to ensure that essential commodities are sold to them at the controlled price.

The exercise which started at about 10 a.m. in a humble way with about five workers quickly rose to about fifty mostly made up of staff of the Accra City Council.

Commodities that the workers succeeded in buying at control prices included soap, milk, and sugar.

The exercise, supervised by City Guards on duty, became too fierce for the women that they had to compromise.

It will be recalled that last week the P & T Workers Union mounted the first exercise aimed at forcing market women to bring prices down.

In Kumasi, the Ashanti Regional Commissioner, Lt-Col. O. K. Abrefa, yesterday warned that he would take a terner action against any trader who continued to indulge in trade malpractices, reports Tufuo Afrifa.

He said he could not close his eyes to what was glaringly an exploitation of the masses by a few unscrupulous traders, and added that he might be tempted to introduce alternative measures for the distribution of goods.

Lt-Col. Abrefa gave this warning when addressing representatives of the Fire Service, the Police and traders at his residence in Kumasi.

The Regional Commissioner had called the meeting in a bid to settle the four-day-old misunderstanding over prices of commodities between some members of the Fire Service and hawkers at the Kejetia central market in Kumasi.

Last Tuesday, several persons including a 12-year-old school-boy were injured in a scuffle between hawkers and some members of the Fire Service at the central market.

The Fire servicemen had apparently invaded the market and insisted on buying goods at the control price. Not happy with it, the hawkers repulsed them with sticks, and cutlasses.

A reinforced Fire service side later took control of the situation, after spraying the whole area with water.

At the meeting, representatives of the traders blamed public servants for the present high prices of goods on the market.

A spokesman said they had been buying at exorbitant prices from public servants who were able to get direct supply from the commercial houses.

3

GENERAL I. K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the SMC, yesterday sounded a note of warning to all smugglers that from now onwards, if any of them should fall into the hands of the law, the Government will not be prepared to answer too many questions.

"As military men, we have been tolerant enough and the world would judge us impartially if we now decide to live up to the reputation of our training. I think the time has come for us to be soldiers", he said.

The Head of State gave this warning when addressing a durbar held in his honour at Denu by the chiefs and people of the Ketu Administrative District.

Gen. Acheampong remarked that Ghana has been an independent and sovereign nation for the past 20 years but still, some people are prepared to sabotage the economy of their own motherland simply because their greed and lust are unbridled.

These enemies of the revolution, he said, are quite content to frustrate the Government's economic efforts with one hand whilst at the same time stretching the other hand for Government developmental efforts for their localities.

The Head of State, therefore, declared: "It is now time for us to change our hearts for the better and reflect on what sort of nation we would be leaving for posterity if we should continue in this vein". G.T. 31/10/77

4

G.T. 9/11/77

Schoolboy dies in clash over prices

From Veronica Segue, Kumasi

A 13-YEAR-OLD unidentified schoolboy died in an hour-long battle between hawkers and some workers over the sale of specified commodities at controlled prices here yesterday.

In addition, two elderly persons became unconscious while five others sustained cutlass wounds.

According to an eye-witness, the incident began when two workers who insisted on buying some commodities at controlled prices were beaten up by the hawkers.

He said after the beating, the two workers reported the incident to their colleagues, who very infuriated, stormed the market together with other workers, numbering about 50.

A subsequent fierce exchange of words between the two groups soon developed into a free-for-all fight in which cutlasses, axes, clubs and other dangerous weapons were freely used.

After over-powering the hawkers, the workers seized some of the wares including cartons of cube sugar, omo, toilet soap, foreign brand of Rothmans cigarettes and Exeter corned beef, as well as cedis and deposited them at the Ashanti Regional office.

K.6.vii

135

2 'Critics Are Wrong'

DG 16/11/77

LT-COL O. K. Abrefa, Ashanti Regional Commissioner has said at Mampongtang-Ashanti that it is wrong for critics of the proposed Union Government to maintain that there would be no parliamentary democracy if party politics was abolished.

He said it had been made clear in the proposal that there would be elections for parliament but that candidates would be chosen on their own merits and not on the basis of their party political affiliations.

Col Abrefa therefore urged these critics to reconsider their stand in the light of the country's bitter experiences under the party political system and the comparatively brighter prospects that a Union Government holds for the people.

The Regional Commissioner was addressing a public rally organised by the Agona-Sekyere/Afigya Youth Development Association on Monday.

He said the proposed Union Government had been accepted "in some international circles" and that he knew "some renowned political thinkers have not commented on it because they believe it will succeed."

Mr Sam Bosteng, Special Aide to the Head of State said in the previous civilian governments some well qualified citizens were side-stepped in appointments because they did not belong to the political party in power.

This generated bitterness and selfishness which undermined national development, he said.

Mr Bosteng asked the youth to examine the Ad Hoc Committee's report critically and suggest areas of improvement. They should also help educate the people on the proposal.

1 'All must be more patriotic'

GT 5/11/77

THE Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, General I. K. Acheampong, has declared that unless the spirit of patriotism is made to permeate the lives of all Ghanaians, no Government, however, well- intentioned, can succeed to meet the aspirations of the people

Addressing the executive body of the African Youth Command, who had called on him at the Castle, Osu on Thursday, Gen. Acheampong stressed that in order to instil patriotism, every effort must be made to unite the people to enable them know that they have one destiny as a nation.

The Head of State, therefore, called on all youth organisations to educate their members on the need to promote the sense of oneness among all Ghanaians, and added that: "Every Ghanaian must stand firm in the defence of the destiny of the nation."

Earlier, Mr Tawiah Adamafio, president-general of the Command, had assured the Head of State that the Command seeks to propagate the ideals of the January 13 Revolution and the good image that Ghana had acquired under the leadership of Gen. Acheampong.

3 Elect Kutu President

I WOULD like as a citizen of Ghana to add my voice to the call made by the Ga Rural Chiefs at a durbar in honour of the Head of State and Chairman of the S.M.C. recently that General Kutu Acheampong should be elected as the First President of the third Republic in appreciation of his foresight in proposing the idea of Union Government.

This call should be accepted by all and sundry since the idea was conceived by the General.

Since party politics had done more harm than good to Ghanaians, it is high time Ghanaians realised that this new form of Government will be good, since all sections of the community will have a say in it.

Countrymen, let us remember that we have tried party politics for two times and we achieved nothing and this is the more reason why we should all register and vote for Union Government.

It is my wish that all of us should register and vote for the Union Government, and more also elect General Acheampong as its First President.

I sincerely thank the chiefs for making such a wise call.

Last week, a group of former political activists called on General Acheampong at his Burma Camp residence to declare their unflinching support for the Union Government.

This is a clear testimony that Union Government has

4 Osagyefo's Plaque

KINDLY allow me a space in your paper to throw light on one of the monuments of the late Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the First President, which is now hidden from most people in and around Cape Coast.

That is, when the Cape Coast Post and Telecommunication (now Corporation) building was being declared opened in the 1960s, it was the late Osagyefo who unveiled the marble plaque nicely posted on the main entrance of the building.

Now that Ghanaians are admiring him, I suggest to the authorities to uncover the plaque which is now covered with concrete.

7/11/77 J. K. Sagoe, Cape Coast.

5 COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY (DIASO STOOL AFFAIRS)

EXECUTIVE INSTRUMENT NO.E/110, 1977

1 The general public is hereby being reminded of the above-mentioned instrument establishing a Committee of Inquiry comprising Mr Nii Amaa Ollennu former Speaker of the National Assembly as sole member with terms of reference to determine as follows:-

a. "which family or families own the Diaso Stool"

b "whether Nana Kojo Kodia is a member of any of these families"

c "whether the destoolment of the Queen Mother Adjoa Mbra was in accordance with custom and tradition."

2 The Committee is also to enquire into any other matter that appears to it to be related to paragraphs 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) above; and to submit its findings to the Supreme Military Council.

3 The Committee is hereby inviting memoranda, petitions etc from all persons concerned with this inquiry, or who otherwise are interested in it. All such memoranda, petitions etc. should reach the Committee by post not later than NOVEMBER, 15TH 1977 at the address stated below

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY,
DIASO STOOL AFFAIRS,
C/O DR. M. A. AKYEAMPONG,
MINISTRY OF TRADE & TOURISM,
P.O. BOX M.47
ACCRA.

4 The commencement of the inquiry will take place at the Baiden Powell Centenary Memorial Hall, Accra, on TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1977 The general public are hereby invited The session will start at 9 00 a.m.

Problems

I WRITE to support what Mr Kofi Akuamoah, Features Editor, recently wrote about Environmental Problems in the 'Daily Graphic'.

His first heading reminds me of how various newspapers attack the city councils for poor sanitation in the cities. As we all know, the Health Department of these councils are responsible for the sanitation of the cities and urban centres.

May I ask where and how the personnel are trained? I was told they are trained at the School of Hygiene, Accra. This School of Hygiene, as I understand, is one of the oldest health institutions in Ghana, but the school has no modern books, laboratory and some equipment befitting such an institute.

How can the graduates from the school come out with modern and scientific knowledge.

In Britain and some developing countries, this particular school is always part of the University Medical School, where the students lay hands on modern sanitary equipment, and approach professors and research officers for scientific knowledge.

I hope if the School of Hygiene is absorbed by the University of Ghana Medical School, they will come out with new ideas to work as proper health inspectors.

Ibrieh Akumaning bedieke,
Nsawam.

2 Water Shortage At Saltpond

SALTPOND is an urban centre with a population of over 25,000 people, but the town has always been experiencing acute water shortage without any attempt to arrest the situation.

When this happens, the inhabitants in and around the town are forced to draw water from unhealthy wells which have become breeding places for frogs and mosquitoes.

Others travel as long as 13 kilometres before they can get water for household purposes.

To ensure the good health of the people, I would like to appeal to the GWSC to check once and for all any future interruption of water supply to Saltpond.

Innocent Egyin-Nyamb...
Saltpond.

TOURISM

TOURISM has now come to stay as a lucrative trade. When the tourist trade started in the early seventies, little did Ghanaians hope there would be such tremendous progress.

The unexpected success story has come about as a result of the government's and the people's awareness that our abundant tourist potential could be utilised for the benefit of the nation.

One area where the Ghana Tourist Board can lay emphasis is in the hotellery and catering services.

Tourists are people with ears and eyes for everything. This means that they leave the countries of visit back home with diverse impressions not only on the forts, beaches and landscapes, but also of how they were accommodated, fed and entertained.

This is the reason why I feel the Prices and Incomes Board has to expedite work on the upgrading of hotels and restaurants in the country to eliminate the filthy and bogus ones. In the interest of tourism, I am appealing to hotels and restaurant proprietors in the country to think not only of the money they make from people, who out of necessity patronise their places, but also of the best way of satisfying them.

DG 12/11/77

Kwaku Raymond Dadzie, Accra.

3 Let's End Exploitation

DG 7/11/77

I WRITE to support Mr Adutey Ayeah's letter on high rents which appeared in your issue of November 1, 1977.

Landlords are becoming a threat to tenants. How could a poor worker be expected to pay rent advance for two years (for example ¢960.00) before being accommodated.

Cost of living has risen so much that it is difficult to put enough money aside to meet such unreasonable demands from wicked landlords.

The Government must please enact a law to check such cheats.

Next, attention must be focused on taxi drivers who use the income tax they pay to cheat passengers. The most annoying part is that they will not pick two people from the same house and charge just the correct fare.

After that they will pick other passengers en route and drop them at different places which almost cases are far apart.

If the purpose of hiring a cab is to save time and feel comfortable, then I don't see why taxi drivers should be behaving this way.

To me, it all stems from too much love of money. We are all experiencing difficulties in one way or the other. Some sections of the community should not use their position to make things more difficult for others.

I suggest that since we are all taxpayers, there should be a reduction in taxi fares so that even if you are from the same house and you are charged separately, you will not feel the pinch too much.

Kinti a Daidzorvor, Tema.

4 Ashiaman Roads

I WISH the attention of the Tema Town Council to be drawn to the bad state of the roads at Ashiaman.

The roads are full of pot-holes. Those who live there pay the same rates as everyone else. I suppose it is about time they got something for their money. Please, come to our aid.

George Nyarko, Kasda.

5 Solve This

OF late, the drivers plying on Mamse-Kumasi road, a distance of about thirty kilometres, have arbitrarily increased the fare of ¢1.00 by fifty per cent.

To my knowledge, the government has not increased the price of fuel and spare parts.

What makes the situation more appalling is that the passengers are packed like sardines.

I am appealing to the law enforcement agencies to help find solution to this problem.

S. Owusu-Boadi,
Mamse-Nsiana

7 Travellers To Nigeria

I WANT the State Transport Corporation to try and thrash out what has become a frustrating obstacle to its prospective Nigeria-bound passengers.

The problem of which should precede the other visa or ticket is becoming a hen and egg story.

A passenger goes to the State Transport Corporation to buy a ticket for the Nigeria bound state transport bus.

There, he is asked to produce a visa from the Nigerian High Commission. The worried passenger then goes to the High Commission only to be asked to produce a ticket to show that he is actually undertaking the journey.

Something must be done to help travellers to Nigeria.

Prince G.L. Larbal,
Accra

8 Fishing a... Mumford

I Wi... to ... tent... of ... mis... ... Ag... culture to a great... stacle which is rota... ing the progress ... fishing at Mumford.

The fishermen of ... present leading fishi... town in Ghana are do... their best to help t... "Operation Feed Yo... self" campaign.

According to the ... cent report from the F... heries Departmen... Mumford fisherm... made more catch th... any other town in t... country.

The tireless fisherme... who are having abo... three hundred fishi... boats, have a serio... problem facing th... especially during t... rainy season.

There are rocks in t... sea along their coa... which make it impossib... for them to bring dow... their vessels to the sho... At times, their moder... thirty-footer vessels, co... costing about thirt... thousand cedis, crash... against the rocks and g... destroyed.

To avoid such incidents ... I appeal to the govern... ment that either ... breakwater is construct... ... them or the lagoo... which is some few metre... away from the shore ... dredged to ensure s... landing of the vessels.

Emmanuel W. Obo...
Accra

K.G.IX

1

EDITORIAL

GT 8/11/77

Self-reliance in housing

A CHARACTERISTIC feature of development programmes in most developing countries has been too much concentration of amenities and facilities in urban areas with little emphasis on rural development.

This unfortunate imbalance in national development is, no doubt, the bane of many-sided economic and social problems confronting emergent nations. Governments which address themselves to the task of redressing the position certainly deserve positive approbation.

It is quite obvious that the Supreme Military Council can be classified among governments of countries which are pursuing purposeful programmes in this direction.

As announced yesterday by Lt-Gen F. W. K. Akuffo, Chief of Defence Staff, when opening the fifth Afro-Asian Housing Congress at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Centre, a colossal amount of ¢43 million is to be expended on rural housing during the period 1977-81.

This programme, if it is followed with proper planning and imagination, would go a long way towards the improvement of housing conditions in the countryside and, thereby, reduce the almost fathomless gap between urban bliss and rural decay.

In order to achieve a target of such importance, it seems unavoidable to repeat that what should be of particular interest is how the traditional reliance on the use of imported materials can be altered in favour of local materials.

This approach bears the quality to conserve foreign exchange for essential machinery and cuts the cost of building in the country to a reasonable level.

In this connection, the country's research agencies have been working hard but unless their experiments are put to a wide application, the aim of building more but cheaper houses may be elusive.

In consonance with the nation's policy of self-reliance, the stress is this time being placed on the use of local materials as seen in the proposal of the Bank for Housing and Construction to set up brick and tile factories.

The rather frightening and prohibitive cost of imported building materials dictates that we all support the shift from an age-long reliance on imported building materials which has been a big drain on the country's limited foreign exchange

Is it not disturbing to recall that in 1974 alone no less than ¢18 million was used on the importation of 484,208 tonnes of clinker for the manufacture of cement when we could have saved much money by a larger use of brick and tile in providing houses for the people?

The major aim of our housing programme should, this time, be to provide enough houses for our expanding population, with locally available materials.

However, for this policy to succeed, Ghanaians must be prepared to shed off their long-held notion that only houses erected with imported building materials are worthy of human occupation.

With Ghana's declared policy of self-reliance as far as practicable, it is ardently hoped that the current Afro-Asian Housing Congress will provide a forum for Ghanaian housing experts to exchange useful ideas with their counterparts from other countries.

Indeed, the search for solutions to the housing problem cuts across national boundaries.

We wish the congress every success and believe that it will, at the end of its work, turn out new ideas that can promote a quicker implementation of housing programmes.

2

Mrs Akiwumi Is Dead

THE death is reported in Accra of Mrs Helen Kabuki Akiwumi, wife of Mr A. M. Akiwumi (Snr.) former Speaker of the National Assembly and a retired judge of the Supreme Court of Ghana. She was 76.

Mrs Helen Akiwumi was the mother of Mr Akilano Akiwumi, Regional Legal Adviser of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Mr Akilebu Akiwumi of the Ghana Supply Commission, Mr Akilowu Akiwumi Surgeon, now working in the United States of America, Mrs Adjibola Renner, Dental Surgeon in the U.K., Mrs Tayo Ward-Brew of the Ghana International School and Mr Ninii Akiwumi, Group Legal Adviser UAC of Ghana Limited.

3

Menyamoh

THE chief and people of Ebu in the Abura Trad al Area, will start the ce tion of their week-long "Menyamoho" festival Friday.

The climax of the celeb will be on next Saturday Nana Afari-Mensah VII, ch the town, will sit in state ceive homage from his pe

4

NATIONAL HOUSING EXHIBITION

The Ministry of Works and Housing is organising a National Housing Exhibition at Dansoman from Monday, 14th November to Monday, 21st November.

Theme: Towards self reliance in housing

The Opening Ceremony will be performed by General I. K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council at 10.00 a.m. on Monday 14th November at Dansoman.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST ARRIVED

at

OMARI BOOKSHOP

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS — Nelkon — (SI Units, 6th Edition, 1977).

ADVANCED LEVEL PHYSICS — Nelkon/Parker — (4th Edition, 1977)

O'LEVEL PHYSICS — Abbott — (3rd Edition, 1977)

INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICS — Oyewole — (SI Units, 1975)

O'LEVEL PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY — Inns/Marsden — (1977 Edition)

MODERN MATHS Bks. 1 — 4 — Anderson — (1976)

INTERMEDIATE ECONOMICS — Harvey — (Third Edition)

OBJECTIVE TESTS FOR SCHOOL CERTIFICAE ENGLISH — Temeri

35 Ring Road East Labone 5th House from British High Commission Passport and Consular Section. Tel: 76212.

OMARI BOOKSHOP WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 12 AT 11:00 A.M

GHANA EMPIRE PREPARATORY AND KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL 3/11/77

NOW RE-OPENED

(MIXED DAY & BOARDING). STILL ENROLLING NEW PUPILS

Vacancies exist in Stage 1 — 6.

1. ADMISSION: The Admission is open to both Boys and Girls between the ages of Six and Thirteen years or to Pupils in Primary 1 — 6 and those in Middle Forms 1 & 2.

2. DAY NURSERY DEPARTMENT: There is also Day Nursery for children between the ages of 3 and 5 years, for Day Pupils only.

3. SPECIAL POST SIX CLASS: There is a Post Six Class for Pupils who have completed Stage 6 in other Schools but were unsuccessful in the Common Entrance Examination and so wish to make Revision in order to attempt the examination for the second time.

4. FEES CHARGED:

Day Pupils:

(a) Day Nursery 1— 3 ₵30 per Term.
(b) Kindergarten Stages 1 — 3 ₵40 per Term.
(c) Preparatory Stages 4 — 5 ₵45 per Term.
(d) Special Post-Six Class ₵50 per Term.

5. UNIFORMS:

Boarding Pupils:

(a) Kindergarten Stages 1 — 3 ₵120 per term
(b) Preparatory Stages 4 — 6 ₵140 per term
(c) Special Post-Six Class ₵150 per term

Boys — Deep Yellow Shirt and Redish Brown (Mauve) Shorts plus Brown Sandals or Brown Canvas Shoes.

Girls — Deep Yellow Shirt and Redish Brown (Mauve) uniforms. Style — Pinafore.

ENROLMENT:

Parents and Guardians who wish to enrol their wards in this School should please call at the School personally at the Darkuman Junction, Kaneshie-Winneba Road, or apply through Post Office Box 6828, Accra-North. Telephone No. 29079;

OR Complete and Mail the Coupon below for particulars.

A. For Admission to Sec. Com., Tech. of Voc. Department.

NAME of Applicant .....

Postal Address .....

Department of Choice ..... Form.....

B. For Admission to Preparatory, Kindergarten or Nursery:

Name of Guardian.....

Postal and House Address of Guardian .....

.....

Name of Pupil .....

Sex.....Age.....Day/Boarding.....Form.....

EXCITING NEWS FOR ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS' COMPANION

A coherent exposition of Practical Accounti
Through Notes and Worked Examples

IS OUT

Highly recommended by leading Professional A
countants and GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE
GIVES A CLEARER, BETTER, UNDERSTANDI
OF THE SUBJECT THROUGH A DOWN-TO-EAR
PRACTICAL APPROACH
Contains in its 432 pages:

- Useful Fomulae and calculations
- Over 130 worked examples
- Basic Principles that form the Cornerst
for success in the study of the subject etc. e

PRICE: ₵15.00

Obtainable at:
Presbyterian Book Depots
University Bookshop, Legon
University Bookshop, Kumasi
University Bookshop, Cape Coast
Speedy Variety Bookshop, Accra
U.T.C., Accra
G.N.T.C. (Ghana House), Accra
G.C.E. Bookshop (Opera Square)
and other Leading Bookshops

For your bulk orders and further information conta

THE SECRETARY
STUDENTS' MEMORABILIA PUBLICATIONS
WIAFCO HOUSE
P.O. BOX 9816, Accra
Tel. 53422 or 63547

K.6.x1

1 Profiteers in Ashanti may be caned

GT 4/11/77

K.G.Xii

From K. Owusu-Ansah, Kumasi

LT.-COL. O. K. Abrefa, Ashanti Regional Commissioner, warned here yesterday that henceforth, any trader found selling basic consumer commodities above the controlled price in the region, will be subjected to severe disciplinary action, including strokes of the cane.

In addition, the offender would be prosecuted and banned from trading.

Addressing members of Kumasi Central Market United Retailers Association following a clash between them and some workers on Tuesday, Col. Abrefa also ordered the traders to indicate within one week the sources of supply of their commodities.

This, he explained, will enable him to find out whether the commodities were sold to them beyond the stipulated controlled prices as they claimed.

COMMODITIES

He warned that their failure to indicate those sources might induce him to ban the sale of the commodities in the market or by individuals other than department stores.

Against their claim that the commodities were mostly sold to them at exorbitant prices by bursars and matrons of schools and hospitals, managers of department stores, personnel of the Army and Police, Col. Abrefa asked the traders to report for the arrest of such person to help bring prices down.

He said to make the Government's trade liberalisation policy a success, it rests with traders to form stronger and viable associations for recognition by authorities to enable direct supply of commodities to be made to them.

4 ₵10,000 hoarded items impounded

GT 3/11/77

From Veronica Sagoe, Kumasi

POLICE and some public spirited persons yesterday rounded up a 60-year-old petty trader and seized from him large quantities of specified commodities valued at over ₵10,000 he is alleged to have been hoarding.

The trader, Dramani Dagomba, sustained injuries on the forehead from the infuriated people and the police had to come to his rescue.

It all happened when police entered the premises of Dramani at Anloga, in Kumasi to check on an alleged hoarding of goods.

As the police started loading the goods, some of which have gone bad, on their vehicle, onlookers shouted insults at Dramani and suddenly pounced on him.

The seized items include 70 cartons of milk, 22 cartons of Milo, 22 cartons of Crown cake soap, 35 cartons of Crown ball soap and four cartons of Nescafe.

Others were cartons Ostermilk, cartons Picadily biscuits and cartons of assorted cigarretes, Key soap and a bag of granulated sugar.

Mr J. L. Annan, Deputy S[uper]intendent in charge of P[ublic] Information Room, later newsmen that following a ti[p] he detailed some policemen house at Anloga owned by mani where his men bo[ught] a tin of Milo for ₵4.50, tins of Ideal milk for 60 pes[ewas] each and two Risto soap, 10 pesewas each.

Mr Annan said Dramani subsequently arrested for ing above the controlled and when a search on his [pre]es was conducted, the [goods] were discovered.

5 House-To-House Search For Goods

THE Asamankese District Council of Labour is to embark on a house-to-house search for hoarded essential commodities.

A statement signed and released in Asamankese yesterday by the council secretary, Mr R. B. Kwofie, said the exercise would enable the workers to bring out hoarded goods for sale at the controlled price and to expose traders who are indulging in trade malpractices.

It said since the traders refused to heed the Head of State and Chairman of the SMC, General Kutu Acheampong's warning to refrain from their unpatriotic attitude "we the workers have no alternative but to resort to this action to enable us enjoy the fruits of our labour."

The statement appealed to traders in the area to conform to government regulations or face the wrath of the workers.

• Workers of the Takoradi Allied Chemical in conjunction with the voluntary Price Inspectors of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) last Friday intercepted 8 bales of Wax and cotton prints and other goods worth about ₵150,000 being smuggled to Kumasi.

145

2 FAKE GNTC MANAGER ARRESTED

POLICEMEN in conjunction with some personnel of the Special Action Unit, on Tuesday night rounded up a fake Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC) manager at Anloga, Kumasi, in an operation code named "Selewa".

The fake manager, Dramani Dagomba, who had displaced a G.N.T.C. signboard boldly in front of his store was alleged to have sold commodities above control prices.

According to Mr J. K. Annan, deputy superintendent of police-in-charge of the operation, they visited the store following a tip-off and discovered that Dramani was selling a tin of milk at 60 pesewas instead of 22 pesewas, Asepaw soap at one cedi instead of 45 pesewas and a tin of Milo at ₵4.50p instead of ₵2.33p.

In an interview, Mr Ben Addo, senior district manager of the G.N.T.C., said Dramani was not known to the corporation.

Accra market stalls empty

GT 3/11/77

By Adwoa Asiedu

SEVERAL market stalls in the various markets in Accra remained bare yesterday as many traders failed to display their wares following the insistence by students and workers to buy commodities at controlled prices.

Others who owned supermarkets and shops, however, displayed few items of provisions with a view to selling them quickly before the arrival of the "revolutionary" students and workers.

At one market, a number of police officers was posted at vantage points to keep law and order.

During the survey, I noticed that traders at the Makola No. 2 Market were dictating their own prices irrespective of the published control prices.

Boy Scouts also went round the markets urging traders to sell at control prices and demanding to buy goods at the control prices.

Last Monday a number of workers rushed to the Central Post Office Square where they were able to force the traders to sell at control prices.

144

K.G.Xii

1 CAR FOR SALE

FORD ZEPHYR V6 SALOON

L. Rose & Co. Limited invites tenders for the purchase of the above named Car. Interested persons may inspect the Car at the Company's premises at ASESU (on the Yeweresiah/Kumasi Road).
The Car will be sold on "Pay As' You Collect" basis. Person who may pay by cheque will be allowed to collect the Car only after the cheque has been honoured.
Condition of Sale:- "AS IS WHERE IS"
Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF CAR" should be addressed to:-

THE ACCOUNTS MANAGER
L. ROSE & CO. LIMITED
P.O. BOX 97
CAPE COAST

8 CAR FOR SALE
MERCEDES BENZ 250

Automatic L/H
Registration No. GM 4788

Company maintained, immaculate condition ¢22,500 o.n.o.

Available for inspection at the company's premises at

Nance Limited
South Ring Road Industrial Area, Accra
Telephone: 28782 or 21819

PENTHOUSE
GHANA'S PREMIER JOINT FOR THE JET SET

We announce for the information of our members and patrons that we have arranged a super X'mas programme for them as follows:-

1. Mouth-Watering Striptease shows.
2. Cabaret Erotica.
3. Cultural Dances in Contemporary Setting.
4. Great Films.
5. The Greatest Names On Highlife Today.
6. Special Side Attractions.

The performances commence on the 15th of November till 1st January 1975. We advise that you watch the columns of this paper for full details or phone personally at the club.

You can book your seats in advance

HI-SOCIETY DISCO
LASTEST [illegible]
Presents
Special Week-end Show
Friday, Sat. & Sunday.
*SPECIAL COLOURED FILMS
*MUSIC RENDEZVOUS ON HEAVY DISCO MACHINE
It's gonna be tough.
Admission ¢2.00 for non club members.
Our resident band is on tour of Volta Region.

TESHIE GUESTS' INN
presents
Your Usual Ladies'
Free Nite with Ebow Taylor Jnr's
GUEST MATARI
(Funky good looking Guys)
TONITE
Thurs., 3rd Nov.
It's Ladies Free!!!

150

2 WE CAN CONNECT YOU
with the World for the best of the following at fantastically moderate prices.

1. Assortment and British — made Vehicle Spare Parts
2. TINPLATE
3. TOILETRIES
4. FOOD ITEMS
5. Rear Dump of Railway Trucks
6. Galvanized Sheets
7. KNITWEAR
8. LIGHT GARMENTS
9. HAND BAGS & LUGGAGE
10. COSMETICS
11. Caterpillar D6C Tractors
12. Gasoline Filters
13. Underwear
14. Second Hand British Cars, Trucks, Buses and etc. etc.

Please, for further information contact:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
EMURON ENTERPRISES,
P.O. BOX 3000, TEMA.

146

5 'Love for money is cause for smuggling'

A LECTURER at the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, has observed that love for money has encouraged Ghanaians to indulge in profiteering, hoarding and smuggling, without taking into consideration the effects these vices have on the country's frail economy.

The lecturer, Mr Owusu Dartey, was speaking at the first anniversary of the Ghanaman Yiyedi Fekuw at the Ghana National Cultural Centre in Kumasi at the week-end.

He said if Ghanaians would be conscious of their national duties with everybody contributing his quota towards national reconstruction, Ghana would be a happier place to live in.

Others who spoke at the function were Mr Bernard O. Addo, principal estate officer of the Cocoa Marketing Board, Mr Asiedu-Addo a Kumasi businessman and Mr A. K. Asia, Deputy Director of the Department of Rural Development.

147

K.6.xiii

K.6.xiv

MADAM ELIZABETH NYANIBAH

She was 105.

Mother of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President of the first Republic of Ghana which occurred at the Government Hospital — Axim, on Thursday, 20th October, 1977.

Wake-Keeping

Wake was kept at her residence Nyanibah House, Nkroful yesterday Friday, 11th Nov., 1977 at 7 p.m. Burial will take place TODAY Sat. 12th November, 1977 at 3 p.m. after church service.

Chief Mourners

Abusua Kpanyinli Kyiri Nwiah, Nana Minia Ndade, Nana Essah Nyame, Nana Bedia Atuo II (Wenchihene), Nana Atta Kwasi Brembi (Dadiesohene) Nana Kojo Apeko Brempong II (Nsuonhene) Eduku Arhizie, Kwabena Nketia, Nwiah Kwofie, N. A. Kwofie, Agya Manidaho, Agya Senie — Nkroful, Nana Ama Kyi, — Nkroful, Yaba Asamedo, Nyamikeh Emu, Abidjan, Mame Manza, Madam Afariba, Nkroful; B. N. Kwofie, — Accra, J. D. Nkrumah, (Tarkwa); Mame Ehomah, Mama Ekenlebia Nyamikeh — Nkroful.

FATHER: Gyasehene Erzah — Nkroful

Dr. Ayeh Kumi — Managing Director — Caprice Hotel — Accra; Mr. & Mrs. E. K. DADSON — Managing Director Ocean Fisheries — Accra, Madam Esi Alumah — Trader — Takoradi; Miss Christine Wilmot — former M.P. Accra; Miss Mary Koranteng, former M.P. Accra; Madam Hawah Banda — Trader — Kumasi; Auntie Bea Fisheries Osu Regal; Mrs. Hannah Cudjoe — Accra; Mrs. Susuana Halm — Tarkwa; Ama Nkrumah — Elmina.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW: Madam Fathia Nkrumah

GRAND CHILDREN: Naymikeh Nganyah — Accra; John Yankey — Tema; Joseph Yankey — Nkroful; Minia Kangah, Kofi Kokole — Prestea, Minia Ebela — Nkroful; Akuba Emenia — Nkroful; Kanga Erhesele — Nkroful; Nyamikeh Adjoe — Takoradi; S. E. Ackah — G.C.B., Accra; Margaret Quansah — Ministry of Education — Sekondi; Dr. Francis Nkrumah — Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital; Gamel George Nkrumah (London); Samia Nkrumah; Sekou Nkrumah, Achimota Secondary School; Mary Nkrumah — Teacher, Takoradi; Anna Nkrumah — Effia-Nkwanta Hospital; Sekondi; Akpaing — Goldsmith, Accra; Awia Blay — Tikobo No.1; Michael Nkrumah, (Managing/Proprietor of St. Michael's International School. Osu); Kofi Duku, Management Adviser — W.P.L., Accra

2 Pilgrims Warned

From Kwame Penni, Sekondi

LT.-COL. E. J. Dawuni, Western Regional Commissioner, yesterday advised Moslems travelling on pilgrimage to Mecca not to associate their trips with smuggling.

Col. Dawuni gave the advice when 68 Moslems from the Western Region travelling to Mecca last night called at the Regional Administration in Sekondi to say "good-bye" to the Commissioner.

He remarked that it had been alleged that their annual pilgrimage to Mecca was often fraught with smuggling.

He exhorted them to live up to their civic responsibilities and prove to their critics that the allegation was not true and this they could do by not taking along any prohibited article that would carry any suspicion.

This, Col. Dawuni said, they could also do by refraining from all kinds of social vices that would tarnish their religion.

He advised them to be good ambassadors of their country by painting the true picture of things in the country when they met their colleagues outside Ghana.

He pointed out that this would enable outsiders to draw their own conclusions from the false news that the foreign press carry about Ghana.

Earlier, the leader of the group, Alhaji Tango, told Col. Dawuni that the Ghanaian Muslims would pray for God's blessing for the S.M.C. Government to enable it carry its programme of national reconstruction through.

He later invited the Commissioner, the Western Regional Administrative Officer, Mr. K. E. Asafu and the

A Sociology Model of Development

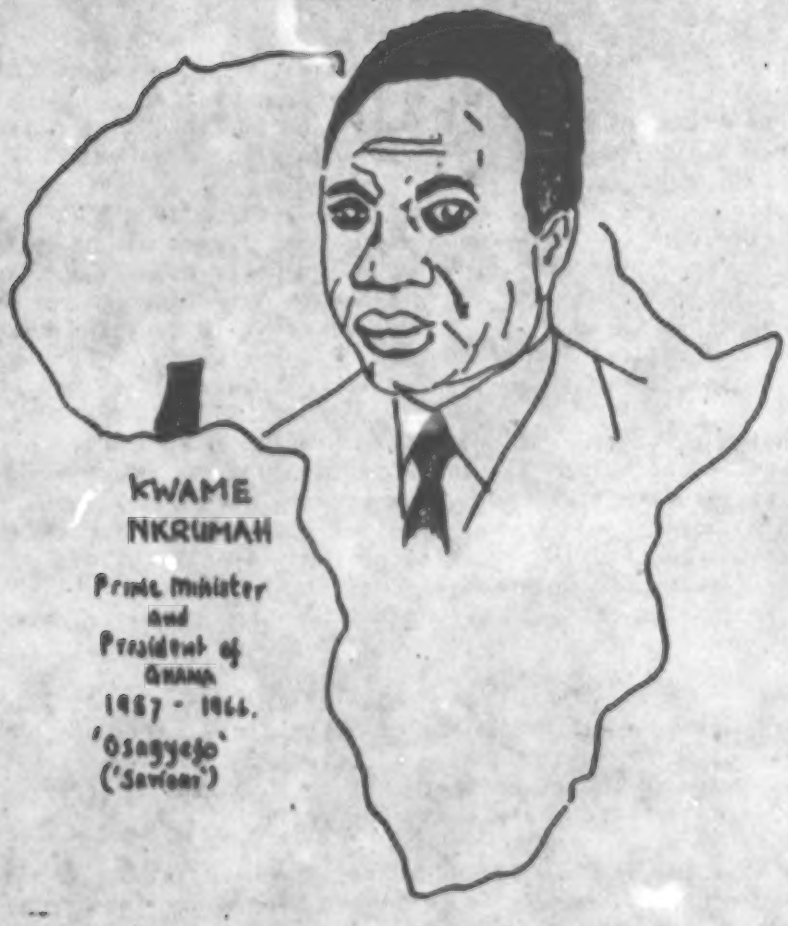
These are based on sociological and economic theory and see man changing his attitudes and customs as the society he lives in becomes more commercialised. Economists suggest that man gradually becomes more rational, motivated by profit and measuring his time as a scarce resource. Sociologists see a loss of 'community' as man moves from a 'Folk' to an 'Urban' society.

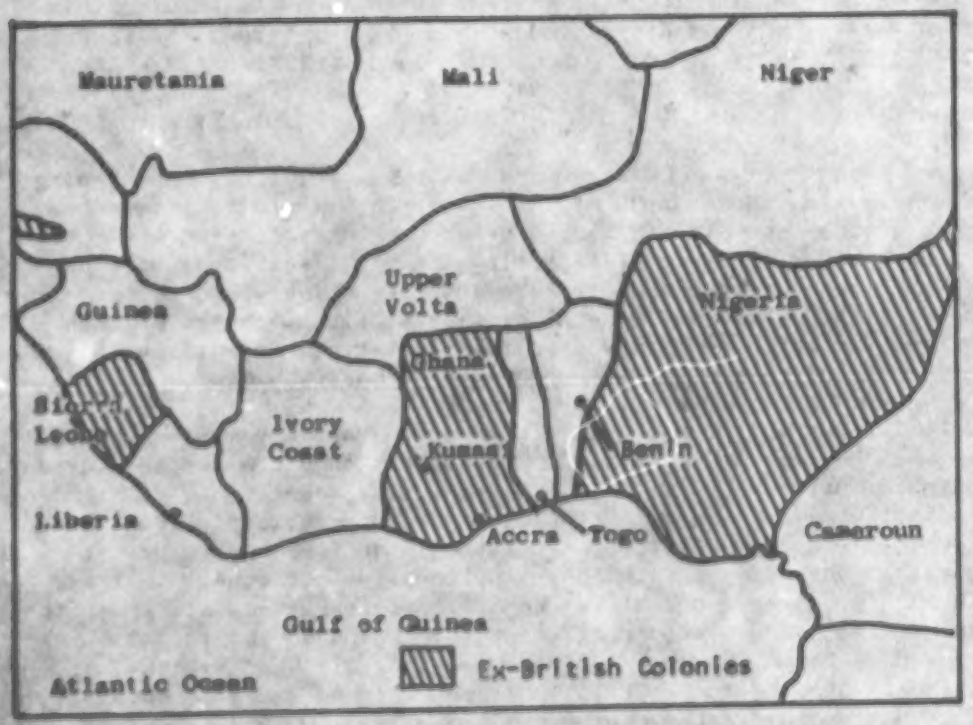
These ideas were first put forward by F.Tonnies as a gemeinschaft/ gesellschaft typology, which is summarised below.

Gemeinschaft (Folk)	Gesellschaft (Urban)
Communities where social relationships are enduring.	Large scale, impersonal associations.
Homogenous	Heterogenous
Agricultural	Industrial
Kinship-based	Class-based
Sacred	Secular
Illiterate	Literate

These theories emphasise the importance of attitudes and values in society, and have been criticised a great deal. Many economists recognise that man in all societies makes rational choices limited by his own perception and felt needs, and sociologists and anthropologists have identified the characteristics of 'Folk' Society and strengthened tribal influences in urban life. The presumption of a universal historical model is also criticised.

K.S.1
by Brian Stephens





Kwame Nkrumah - Ghana's Nationalist Movement by Norman Lake

Nkrumah (born 1912) became Prime Minister of independent Ghana in 1957 after a lifetime struggle for freedom from British rule and was the leader of Pan-Africanism until his deposition in 1966. The following extracts from his autobiography show how his attitudes evolved:-

"Independence for Ghana was my aim ever since 1934 when I went to America to study. Gold Coast was a colony and I have always regarded colonialism as the policy by which a foreign power binds territories to herself by political ties with the primary object of promoting her own economic advantage. No-one need be surprised if this system has led to disturbances and political tension in many territories. There are few people who would not rid themselves of such domination if they could.

The first great move of political cohesion and conscience was the formation of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society of chiefs and literate Africans with the object of defending Gold Coast land. When this collapsed because of an ever-widening rift between the chiefs and the educated people, the latter, binding themselves together, established the National Congress of British West Africa. This was the first real indication of West African nationalism. However, because it lacked the support of the masses, it disintegrated in 1930.

The vacuum left in Gold Coast politics was eventually filled by United Gold Coast Convention made up of merchants and lawyers. It was when I realised that this movement was doomed to failure because it also ignored the interests of the people, that I broke away in 1949 and formed the Conventions People's Party (C.P.P.).

I saw that the whole solution to this problem lay in political freedom for our people, for it is only when people are free politically that other races can give them the respect that is due to them. It is impossible to talk of equality of races in any other terms. NO PEOPLE WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT OF ITS OWN CAN EXPECT TO BE TREATED ON THE SAME LEVEL AS PEOPLE OF INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN STATES. IT IS FAR BETTER TO BE FREE TO GOVERN, OR MISGOVERN YOURSELF THAN TO BE GOVERNED BY ANYONE ELSE."

The formation of the CPP coincided with the political reawakening of the workers and young people of the country. Ex-servicemen who had taken part in the Second World War returned home dissatisfied with their position having had a chance of comparing their lot with that of other peoples, and they were prepared to take any line which would better their conditions. There was general dissatisfaction with the British colonial policy that had been adopted till that time, especially the policy of indirect rule which so encouraged tribal feudalism.

"The CPP was not merely a mass movement. Mass movements are well and good but they cannot act with purpose unless they are led and guided by a vanguard political party. And when the time comes for a ruling power to accord self-government it will do so more willingly if it can hand over to a properly constituted political party with a majority backing rather than to a revolutionary nationalist movement. Rallying round me all those who genuinely wished for progress I resisted both the opportunist elements and the reactionary forces and sought to establish CPP as the democratic instrument of the people's will and aspirations. We were freely elected to power in 1951; in 1954 and 1956 the same confidence was shown by the country."

Nkrumah wrote on HOW TO ACHIEVE INDEPENDENCE:-

"The first objective then is political independence, for which I believe the organisation must take two forms. First there is the period of 'positive action' - a combination of non-violent methods with effective and disciplined political action. At this stage of the struggle open conflict with the existing colonial power is inevitable and this is a test of strength for the organisation. Since it is marked by non-violence and since the forces of might are on the side of the colonial power, there is little chance of complete success.

The second stage is one of 'tactical action', a sort of contest of wits. From now on the movement must make its ideology clear and convincing. The ideology of my party may be formulated as follows: NO RACE, NO PEOPLE, NO NATION CAN EXIST FREELY AND BE RESPECTED AT HOME AND ABROAD WITHOUT POLITICAL FREEDOM.

Once this freedom has been achieved, a greater task comes into view. All dependent territories are backward in education, in agriculture and industry. The economic independence that should follow and maintain political independence demands every effort from the people, a total mobilisation of brain and manpower resources. What other countries have taken 300 years to achieve, a once dependent territory must try to achieve in a generation if it is to survive.

Capitalism is too complicated a system for a newly independent nation. Hence the need for a socialistic society. But even a system based on social justice and a democratic constitution may need backing up, during the period following independence, by emergency measures of a totalitarian kind. Without discipline, true freedom cannot survive. In any event the basis must be a loyal, honest, hard-working and responsible civil service on which the party in power can rely. Armed forces must also be consolidated for defence.

In this way self-government for the Gold Coast was won. Its independence will be incomplete unless it is linked up with the liberation of other territories in Africa. Ghana now joins the independent states of Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. Elsewhere the continent is ruled by no less than 6 European powers.

Our example must inspire and strengthen those who are still under Foreign domination. It is in this belief that I have written this story of my life so far. If in any way it serves the cause of freedom it will have served its purpose."

After spending 10 years in USA, Nkrumah came to London during the Second World War and became closely associated with various African nationalist organisations and personalities including Azikiwe (the leader of Nigerian nationalism) and Wallace Johnson of Sierra Leone who wrote the following article in African Morning Post in 1936 which sums up much of the spirit behind African nationalism at this time:-

In the colonies the Europeans believe in the god that commands "Ye Administrators, make Sedition Bill to keep Africans gagged, make Deportation Ordinance to send Africans to exile whenever they dare to question your authority. Make an Ordinance to grab his money so that he cannot stand economically. Make Levy Bill to force him to pay taxes for the importation of unemployed Europeans to serve as Stool Treasurers.

Send detectives to stay around the house of any African who is nationally conscious and who is agitating for national independence and if possible round him up in a "criminal frame-up" so that he can be kept behind bars."

At Christmas, 1947, a new political party was formed, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), "to ensure that by all legitimate and constitutional means the control and direction of the Government shall within the shortest possible time pass into the hands of the people and their chiefs." A veteran nationalist, Dr. Danquah, was one of its leading members and Nkrumah, just returned home after many years in America and England, was appointed Secretary-General. He commented "because the UGCC at the beginning lacked the support of the masses and of some of the chiefs, it is not difficult to see why it failed to make much impression. It was in an effort to make it a popular movement that I was invited to become its secretary-general."

Nkrumah spent the next two years organising a political party machine, establishing a central office and staff and within 6 months he had established 500 branches throughout the Colony. He describes his travelling:-

"The organisation of building up a political movement in the Gold Coast at that time was no easy task. It called for much intensive travelling and the roads in many cases were just bumpy tracks. Things might have been a bit better if I had had a more reliable car, but the ancient model that was supplied to me rarely finished the journey. It usually meant that I had to leave the car with the driver while I continued my trek on foot. Sometimes if a "mammy" lorry came along I managed to get a lift, but I was not always lucky in this respect. Most times I managed to arrange things so that I spent the night in one of the villages but on several occasions, when I got stuck far out in the bush by nightfall, I was obliged to sleep by the roadside.

During those days all my worldly goods - 2 suits, 2 pairs of shoes and a few underclothes - could easily be stored in a suitcase. This considerably facilitated my movements, especially as most of the time I had to carry my case myself. I travelled extensively to every corner of the country, holding rallies, making contacts and delivering hundreds of speeches. I was not surprised to find a feeling of discontent and unrest among the people for I came across many African soldiers who had served during the War abroad and became fully conscious of their inferior standard of living. This, together with the feeling of frustration among the educated Africans who saw no way of ever exercising political power under the existing Colonial regime, made fertile ground for nationalist agitation. It was consciousness of political and economic hardships and the social unrest after the War that led to the crisis in February and March, 1948."

In the spring of 1949 Nkrumah broke with UGCC because he felt it was too conservative and formed his new party, the Convention People's Party (CPP) based on a more radical programme of 'positive action' in 6 points:-

(1) To fight relentlessly by all constitutional means for the achievement of full self-government NOW for the chiefs and people of the Gold Coast.

(2) To serve as the vigorous conscious political vanguard for removing all forms of oppression and for the establishment of a

democratic government.

(3) To secure and maintain the complete unity of the chiefs and people of the Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories and Trans-Volta.

(4) To work in the interest of the trade union movement for better conditions of employment.

(5) To work for the proper reconstruction of a better Gold Coast in which the people shall have the right to live and govern themselves as a free people.

(6) To assist and facilitate in any way possible the realisation of a united and self-governing West Africa.

"I reminded the people that our land was our own and that we did not want to continue to live in slavery and under exploitation and oppression; that it was only under full self-government that we would be in a position to develop the country so that our people could enjoy the comforts and amenities of modern civilisation. I explained to them the necessity of backing our demand for self-government with a programme of positive action employing legitimate agitation, newspaper and political educational campaigns and the application of strikes, boycotts and non-cooperation based on the principle of non-violence. I advised against diplomacy and deception as I pointed out to them that the British, as past-masters in these tactics, would rather prefer from us frankness and firmness - a policy of appeasement would get us nowhere.

We will stand no compromise to our demand for self-government and, provided we all stand together, there should be no fear about the momentous step that we are about to take. In all political struggles there come rare moments, hard to distinguish but fatal to let slip, when all must be set upon the hazard, and out of the simple man is ordained strength.

I went on to tell them that the present crisis had placed me in a difficult position; that I was faced with 3 major questions and that I wanted to know there and then their wishes: "May I in the present crisis pack my things and leave this dear Ghana of ours?" (No. No. Certainly not, they yelled indignantly). "Or remain here and keep my mouth shut?" (No. No. Speak. Stay and open your mouth, they cried). "Then may I break away from any leadership which is faltering and quailing before imperialism and colonialism and throw in my lot with the chiefs and people of this country for full self-government NOW?" (The unanimous shout of approval was all that I needed to give me my final spur. I was at that moment confident that whatever happened, I had the full support of the people)."

Nkrumah put into action the first stage, 'positive action', which he explained as follows, "I pointed out that there were 2 ways of achieving self-government - one by armed revolution and the other by constitutional and legitimate non-violent methods. As an example I gave the repulse by British armed might of 2 German attempts at invasion and the victory over British imperialism in India by moral pressure. We advocated the latter policy. Freedom has never been handed over by any colonial power on a silver platter; it has been won only after bitter and vigorous struggles. Because of our educational backwardness - all we understand is ACTION."

In December, 1949, Positive Action was put into operation by the CPP despite the opposition of Colonial Administration and the UGCC; Nkrumah was called before a meeting of chiefs etc. which included Dr. Danquah who spoke these prophetic words (which Nkrumah records without comment), "It is obvious that the law, as far as Kwame Nkrumah is concerned, must go according to him. It is my opinion that those who go against constitutional authority must expect to pay for it with their neck." He refused to call off Positive Action and consequently, with all his lieutenants, was arrested on 22 January 1950, tried and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in James Fort Prison in Accra. From prison he stood for election to the new Legislative Assembly and was elected for Accra Central with 95% of poll. As a result he was released after 3 weeks in prison, welcomed by wildly enthusiastic crowds and became Leader of Government Business, forming in the process the first all-African Cabinet in the Gold Coast. CPP had won a sweeping victory (and it was a personal triumph for Nkrumah), winning 34 of 38 elected seats. This was the halfway house to full independence which came 6 years later in 1957.

Nkrumah "warned the Assembly that there was one great risk attaching to accepting office under the present constitution; the temptation to identify oneself with that constitution and be swayed by considerations of temporary personal advantage instead of seeking the interests of the people. Bribery and corruption, which had been part and parcel of the colonial set-up, must be stamped out. Our election to the Assembly showed that the people had confidence in the integrity of the Party. The trust which they placed in CPP was the most precious thing we possessed and as long as we were able to maintain it, victory would be ours."

After Nkrumah's election victory in 1951, followed by his 'promotion' to Prime Minister in the following year, he began to reform the system of government which he inherited: "It has always been my conviction that after any political revolution, violent or non-violent, the new government should, immediately on coming to power, clear out all the old leaders from the civil service. My own experience taught me that by failing to do so, a revolutionary government risks its own destruction. In my case, however, such a course was impossible because the civil service at that time (of which about 80% were British) came under the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was obvious to me, in fact, that there existed in it a dual allegiance - one loyalty to our Government, the other to the Colonial Office in London.

In 1951, 20% of the civil service who were African were mostly in junior service. I realised that it would be many years before our people would be sufficiently qualified and experienced to take over the more responsible posts and we would have to rely on the loyalty of English civil servants."

During the next few years Nkrumah strengthened his political position, demanding full and immediate independence in aseries of fiery speeches introducing A Motion before the Gold Coast Parliament in July 1953: "This is your chance. This is what you have been planning for, suffering for, slaving for. The fulfilment of our promise of Freedom Now is at hand."

In the 1954 Election CPP gained 72 of 104 seats (later increased to 79) but not before having to deal with some opposition from within his own party as well as from Ashanti (N. part of Gold Coast) where regionalism was strong. As well as the regionalism in Ashanti, he was faced with opposition within the ranks of his own party, as he hints here:-

"Then an unfortunate incident occurred. I had previously warned candidates that they should not put themselves up to oppose the official party candidates, as had happened in some recent by-elections. It was with disappointment and anger, therefore, that I found that 81 party members had put themselves up to stand against official candidates. I called these people "rebels". Firm action had to be taken. It was vital that the Party should not be allowed to become disorganised or be weakened by the split that this would ultimately create. I therefore called a meeting in Kumasi and, feeling rather as an executioner must do when he has to carry out his distasteful job because of duty and justice, I expelled all 81 from the Party. I turned a deaf ear to pleas and excuses. They had known the rules of the game but had chosen to put their own interests before those of the Party; they lacked team spirit and this should be made an example of."

Although he gained a large working majority of 79 to 25, Nkrumah refused to recognise the new Opposition as official on the grounds that "although I know that in parliamentary democracies there could in certain cases be an Opposition, I understood that the ordinary interpretation was that, if the Government should be defeated, this party should be able to form a new one without delay. This the present so-called Opposition could not do. As might be expected, this constitutional point aroused deep interest. My political enemies snapped it up at once as being further proof that I was a dictator. "Kwame Nkrumah doesn't want any opposition at all", they declared. They could not understand that I was fighting on a matter of principle.

In 1957 the British Government granted the Gold Coast full independence within the Commonwealth with Kwame Nkrumah as its first Prime Minister. Nkrumah attempted to modernise Ghana by a series of ambitious but expensive projects which in the end over-strained the resources of the country. The most ambitious of these was the Volta Dam scheme which had four main features: an aluminium smelter near the dam site; the further development of bauxite mining; the improvement of transport facilities and the irrigation of part of the Accra plain. In addition a new port was built at Tema and work was completed on the dam and hydro-electric station in September 1965: the aluminium smelter was finished in 1967. Though the long term benefits to Ghana will be great, the immediate cost (about £100m) together with other grandiose projects like the International Airport at Accra, contributed in no small measure to Ghana's short term economic problems and political instability.

Nkrumah's cult of personality - he turned Ghana into a one party state in early 1960's and the increasing corruption of his regime led to the growth of opposition, particularly in the Army. Eventually in 1966, while he was on a visit to China, the Army moved and overthrew his regime. He went into exile and died without returning to the nation he had done so much to create.

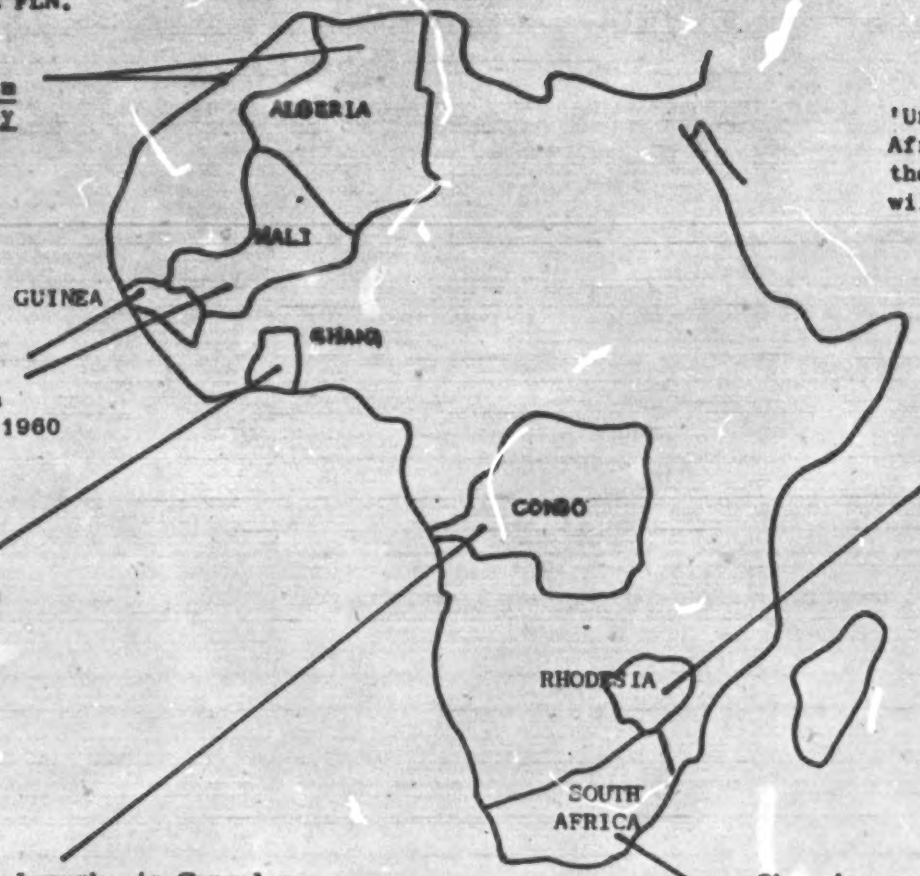
CASABLANCA CONFERENCE 1961

1) Support for Algerian FLN.
2) Support for Lumumba
3) AFRICAN CHARTER
   i) condemned colonialism
   ii) closer African unity

NKRUMAH'S PAN-AFRICAN POLICIES

by Brian Stephens.

'Until the independent states of Africa are united in a single nation, the exploitation of Africa by Europe will never end.' Peking 1961.



Political links between Guinea, Mali and Ghana 1960

Ghana independent 1957 becomes a republic 1958

Ghana supported Patrice Lumumba in Congolese Civil War 1960-1961

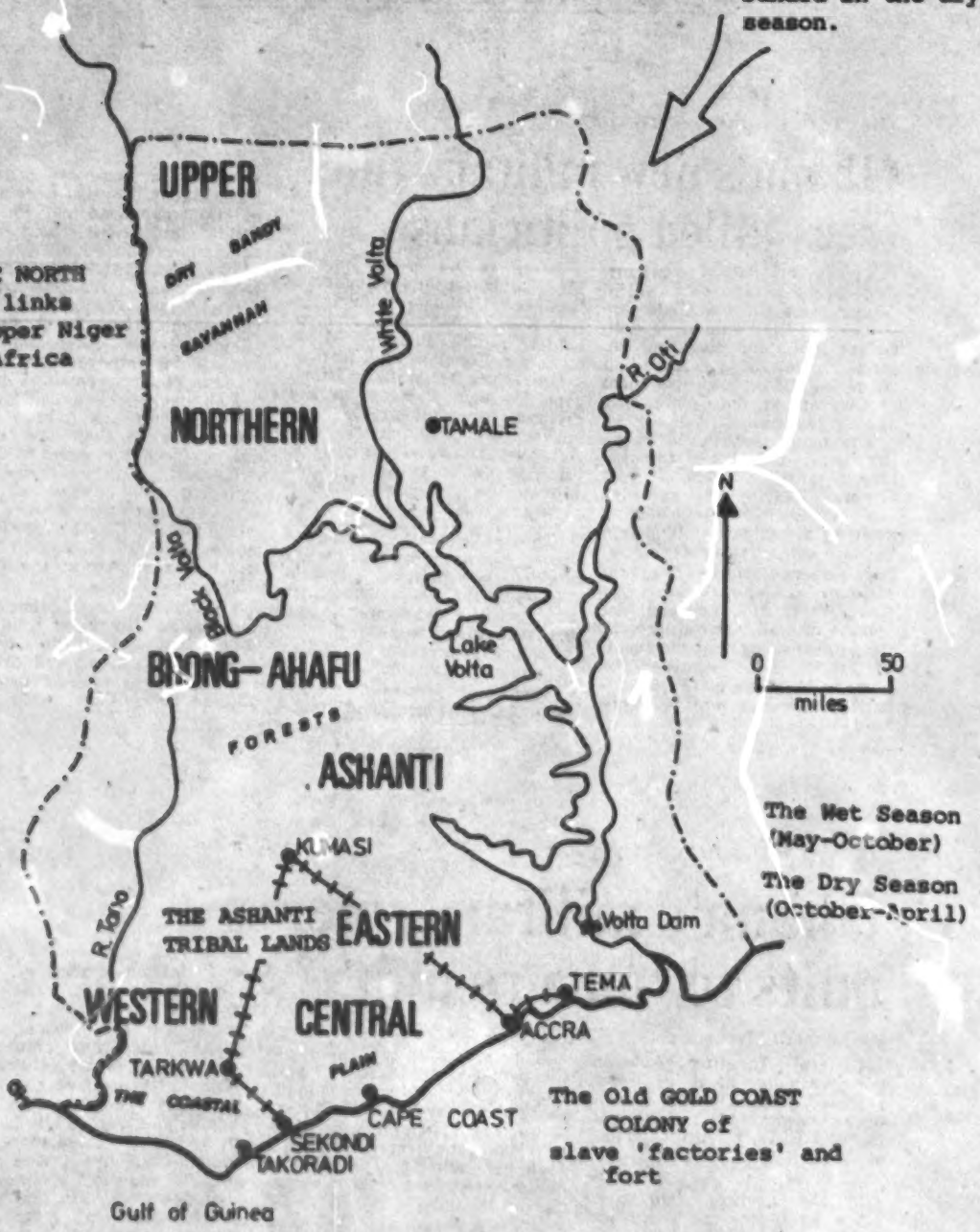
Opposition to Smith's Government caused Ghana to break off relations with United Kingdom 1966.

Ghana's opposition to South Africa major factor in causing Verwoerd to leave Commonwealth 1961.

Ghana - Political Divisions & Natural Factors

by Brian Stephens

The 'Harmattan', a hot day wind from the Sahara in the dry season.



The ISLAMIC NORTH - historic links with the Upper Niger region of Africa

The Wet Season (May-October)

The Dry Season (October-April)

The Old GOLD COAST COLONY of slave 'factories' and fort

The reason so few white people settled in West Africa is the climate - not the heat but the humidity

The temperature on the coast rarely rises about 84° but humidity is 90 to 100% at night and 75% by day.

During the colonial period British soldiers, traders and civil servants served a 'tour' of duty of no longer than 18 months.

Reproduced from the Times by Permission

The Times, July 6th 1978

Ghana's new military ruler frees jailed politicians

Accra, July 6.—Lieutenant-General F. W. K. Akuffo, Ghana's new military leader, today ordered the release of politicians jailed for disputing the official result of a referendum to decide Ghana's future form of government, the Ghana news agency reported.

The move is believed to be the first in a series of conciliatory gestures planned by General Akuffo, who replaced General Ignatius Acheampong as head of state in a bloodless "palace coup" yesterday.

The agency said the Supreme Military Council, headed by General Akuffo, ordered the release of "all" those arrested for protesting against the result of the March referendum. Reports at the time of the arrests in April said at least 40 were held.

Those to be freed include Mr Kimla Agbeli Gbedema, Finance Minister under the late Kwame Nkrumah, and co-leader of the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice.

Others are Mr William Ofori-atta, Foreign Minister in the civilian government of Dr Kofia Busia, which General Acheampong overthrew in 1972, and Mr Victor Owusu, Justice Minister in the Busia Government.

The politicians arrested in April represented the former multi-party political system. They and their supporters kept the military regime under pressure after student demonstrations for a return to civilian rule last summer.

They had protested against the official 54 per cent "yes" vote for a non-party "union government" to take over after elections promised in 1979. The jailed politicians said the results were faked.

There was no violence in the behind-scenes coup which forced the resignation and retirement from the Army of General Acheampong and citizens of the impoverished West African country remained calm.

Political sources said they were afraid to show any emotion until they saw what the new leader planned to do.

General Akuffo's move in ordering the release of the arrested opposition leaders was welcomed by Ghana's powerful professional class and intelligentsia as a step in the right direction.

Political sources believed General Akuffo might follow it up by scrapping the union government project and calling early elections for a return to civilian rule.—UPI.

The Times, July 7th 1978

Ghana's military ruler quits to 'ensure unity'

By Kenneth Mackenzie

General Ignatius Acheampong, Ghana head of state, resigned yesterday and handed over power to Lieutenant-General F. W. K. Akuffo, Chief of General Staff.

An official announcement said the decision had been taken to ensure the unity and stability of the country. No other reason was given. General Acheampong also retired from the armed forces with immediate effect.

The Ghana News Agency said the news had stunned the nation and Ghana's border with Togo had been sealed.

It is thought in London that General Acheampong has bowed to pressure within the Army to resign because of discontent about the proposed introduction of "union government". This was General Acheampong's plan to return to a non-party form of civilian government by July of next year.

A referendum was held on the proposal on March 30 and the military Government was shocked by the extent of opposition. The official results gave a 54 per cent "Yes" vote and a 46 per cent "No" vote, but doubts were expressed about the authenticity of the figures.

Since the referendum about 40 people have been arrested, including many of the leaders of the principal opposition group during the referendum, the People's Movement for Freedom and Justice. Most of the other leaders fled the country.

General Acheampong is solidly opposed by the professional classes, students and a wide spectrum of former politicians. It is thought that many in the Army realized that there could be no peaceful transfer to civilian rule under his leadership. It is possible that the whole idea of "union government" may now be dropped and elections organized.

Oddly enough, the main opposition to General Acheampong and his "union government" idea has come from former supporters of President Kwame Nkrumah that is, former members of the Convention People's Party. This has disturbed some of the more right-wing in the army, who regard the CPP men as "communists".

General Akuffo, a fierce-looking man with a large military moustache, is known as a correct and traditional army officer. He represented Ghana at the last Commonwealth conference in London.

General Acheampong, who is 47, seized power in January, 1972, from the elected government of Dr Busia. A devout Roman Catholic, he was held in some respect by many people in Ghana, although his government notably failed to solve the economic problems the country faced—inflation is now running at about 150 per cent—and serious allegations of corruption have been made against it

Related Series of Resource Packages produced by Nene College

Using the Environment

This is an Occasional Series of Resource Packages which are concerned with aspects of the environment. They are intended as sources of information on environmental subjects, some of which are local to Northamptonshire and some which deal with wider issues.

Titles already available are:-

No 1 - The environs of Nene College, Park Campus
(a) Historical development.

2 - Weather measurement and recording.

3 - The environs of Nene College, Park Campus
(b) Hedgerows.

4 - Northamptonshire waterways
(a) Stoke Bruerne and environs.

5 - Hedgerow shrubs and trees - a Guide to identification.

6 - The Lincolnshire Limestone
(a) Quarries - Weldon and Ketton.

7 - Local and regional climates and use of local data.

Further titles are under preparation.

Copies of the above packages and of the Ghana Pack are deposited for use at Nene College, the University Centre, Teachers Centres, Field Study Centres and Public Libraries throughout the County of Northamptonshire.

Jeffrey A. Best
Lecturer in Environmental Studies,
Project Co-ordinator

David R. George
Dean of School of Sciences,
Project Sponsor

Nene College
Moulton Park
Northampton
NN2 7AL.

161